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SINGAPORE SIEGE PUSHED

Army Warplanes Destroy Nine Enemy Craft in Palembang

GERMAN SQUADRON HUMILIATES BRITISH IN BIG NAVAL DUEL

26,000-Ton Scharnhorst and Gneisenau With 10,000-Ton Prince Eugen Victor

ONE DESTROYER SENT DOWN

Luftwaffe and R.A.F. Take Part In Battle Fought in English Channel

Domei

BERLIN, February 13.—In the naval encounter with a British naval force in the English Channel Thursday, one British destroyer was sunk and another set aflame by the concentrated fire from a German naval squadron composed of the 26,000-ton battleships Scharnhorst, and Gneisenau and the 10,000-ton cruiser Prinz Eugen under the command of Vice-Admiral Xipliax, German High Command announced here today.

The contact with the British naval force was made in the course of operations of the German naval unit in the English Channel and in the western North Sea, the communique disclosed.

Strong formations of the British air force attacked the German naval squadron but were repulsed with heavy losses as the Luftwaffe effectively supported operations of the German naval force, the High Command disclosed.

43 Planes Shot Down

A total of 43 British planes were shot down in the battle, most of which were downed in aerial combat and the remainder by anti-aircraft fire from naval batteries.

In the engagement the air force lost seven planes while one German patrol boat was sunk and a torpedo-boat slightly damaged by bombs, the communique announced.

Meanwhile, German attacks on the island of Malta continued as German bombers raided air and naval bases on the island, shooting down two enemy aircraft.

In waters off the eastern coast of the Crimean Peninsula the Luftwaffe damaged a big Soviet transport when it was subjected to intense bombardment, the communique concluded.

Naval Strength Upheld

Attaching significance to the fact that German battleships in broad daylight sailed through the English Channel, at places only 30 kilometers wide, military quarters here today declared that German naval units can ward off effectively strong formations of British planes as shown in the naval battle off the Dover coast Thursday.

These circles stressed the success of German naval defense against large formations of British fighters and bombers when the British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse were sunk on the high seas by a comparatively small group of Japanese torpedo planes and sank within a few minutes.

The effectiveness of German fighter planes and anti-aircraft artillery was demonstrated by the destruction of 43 British planes in the encounter, it was said.

It was added the loss of seven German planes must be declared negligible in view of the fierceness of the encounter.

Meantime, competent quarters here pointed out the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau had been reported previously by Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, as having been sunk or badly damaged.

Despite such British reports, the two 26,000-ton battleships covered the German landings at Narvik and Drontheim as well as putting the 32,000-ton British battleship Renown out of action in a sea battle off the Lofoten Islands, west of Norway, these quarters stated.

Later, attacking a British naval force retreating from Narvik, the two battleships sunk the 22,500-ton aircraft carrier Glorious, it was said.

British Admit Failure

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—The British officially acknowledged the German naval unit, composed of the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen, which sneaked out of the port of Brest Thursday, successfully smashed through the British naval force after a furious seven-hour naval and air battle off the Dover coast, according to a London radio broadcast intercepted here today.

The communique said the German fleet arrived safely at the Kiel naval base.

It is understood the German fleet sailed for three hours in the Dover

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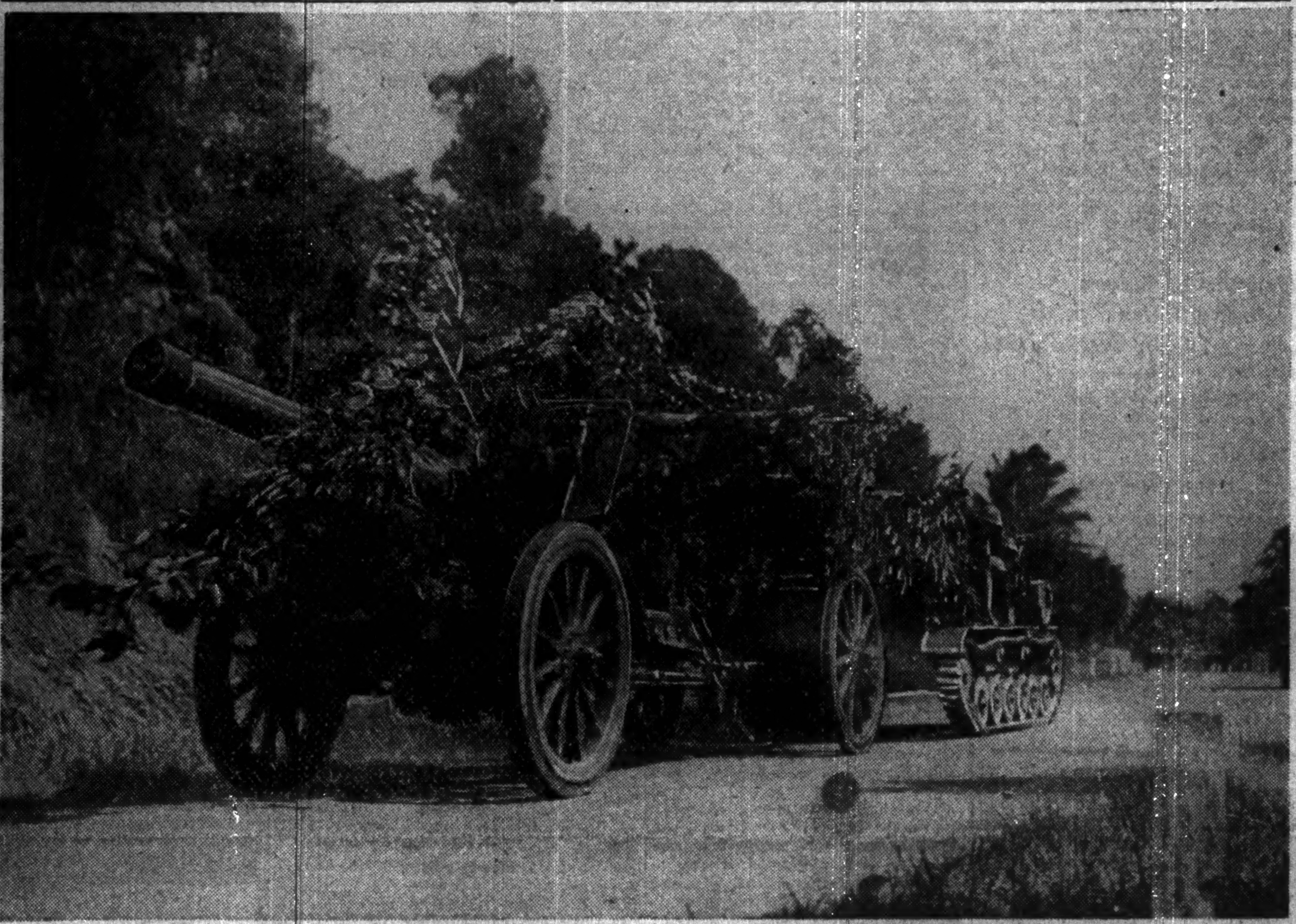
Big Guns Into Position



These big guns of the Japanese artillery are being rolled into position to be trained upon the fortress of Singapore. The terrible cannonading of these guns, products of Japan's ingenuity, are tearing big holes in the British defense of the mightiest of enemy bastions in the southwestern Pacific. (Censored by War Ministry)

JAPANESE ADVANCE SCARES AUSTRALIA

Cecil Brown, CBS Correspondent, Says Country Beset by Stark Fear

JAVA'S PLIGHT WATCHED

Australians Frankly Admit They Do Not Know How To Stop Invasion

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—Fear and anxiety is mounting hourly in Australia because the fall of Singapore is imminent, Cecil Brown, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, declared in a broadcast from Sydney which was intercepted here today.

The correspondent declared Australians believe the fate of the East Indies, which is the only barrier against the Japanese, will be decided probably within the next four weeks.

He added "right now outside of Java the Japanese hold most of the outlying bases and are in a position to hammer the naval bases of Sourabaya, Batavia and Port Darwin, now well within range of Japanese bombers.

"The Australians with whom I talked frankly admitted they do not know how the Japanese can be kept away."

Cecil Brown declared the argument most often voiced in Australia is that "America should fight together with Australia not so much for Australia as for America herself: If the Allies should be driven out from Java and even from northern Australia, then all vital bases for air attacks on Japanese positions will be gone."

Canberra Parliament Meets

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—The Australian Parliament is scheduled to meet next Friday to discuss continued deterioration in the Pacific situation, according to a Canberra report received here today.

Hart Returning to U.S.

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—President Roosevelt, in a press conference, revealed that Admiral Thomas C. Hart, who recently relinquished his command of the allied naval force in the Pacific, will return to Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, a Washington dispatch received here today stated.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

LONDON PRESS CRITICIZES AMERICAN ATTITUDE

The London Daily Express is severely criticizing the Americans by declaring that Britain is not satisfied with the attitude of the American public in regard to the war. Pointing out that the Americans have a habit of magnifying minor local victories and bedecking themselves with glory, the paper scored the American press for inventing "victories" in order to detract the public's attention from the major setbacks of the Allies.

WAVELL DISSATISFIED WITH LIMITED POWERS

General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, is disappointed with the limited powers vested in him by the Allied Powers concerning the conduct of the war, according to the Manchester Guardian. Openly showing his dissatisfaction at the face-saving policies of both the United States and Great Britain, Wavell is reported to have requested that he be given a freer hand by warning that it would be strategically dangerous for the Allies to map out war tactics separately in Washington and London.

HULL TIRED—WANTS REST—WAR NEWS DEPRESSES STATE SECRETARY

United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull is reported to be tired and is desirous of taking a much needed rest. Hull has been depressed since the outbreak of the war. The continued unfavorable reports of the war situation in East Asia may have been too much for him.

LONDON ADMITS SUCCESS OF GERMAN NAVAL VENTURE

The Admiralty acknowledged the probability that the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, and the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen have safely reached their destination at Kiel, in a daring flight from Brest where they had been garrisoned for a whole year.

The Admiralty also admitted that the British had downed but 18 enemy planes, while losing 43 in attempting to frustrate the Nazi action which they officially acknowledged as a complete success.

Now that the German fleet has been re-united, more trouble is in sight for the British in the north Atlantic.

DOVER BATTLE MAIN NEWS IN LONDON

The war news from the Singapore front was regarded in London as of secondary importance when all the London papers came out with the screaming headline, "HITLER'S SHIPS OUT".

Following the Admiralty's admission that the German venture was a success, there has been mounting criticism by the London press, which is demanding an official explanation of why the Germans were permitted to advance 160 miles in a period of 6 hours without being detected until they were under the very noses of the Dover guns.

LOSS OF SINGAPORE BIG BLOW TO ALLIES

Fall of Fortress More Damaging to U.S., England, N.E.I. Than to Chiang

OWEN LATTIMORE STATES

Adviser Maintains Cutting of Burma Road Would Be End Of Chungking

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—Owen Lattimore, political adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, after conferring with President Roosevelt, declared to the press today the fall of Singapore would be a more serious blow to the United States, Britain, Australia and the Netherlands East Indies than it would be to China.

When queried whether severance of the Burma road would strangle Chinese resistance, Owen Lattimore said the "Burma road just got to be held," adding the blockade of the Burma road "would not only mean cutting the link which determines the survival of China but cutting the link that makes effective coordinated operations by the allies. The Burma road is our road today."

Chungking Shivering

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—Chungking officials are frantic over the probable severance of the Burma route as a result of the Japanese drive in Burma following the fall of Singapore, the United Press reported from Chungking today.

The report said these officials believe that, when Singapore is captured, the Japanese probably will fling their main strength into the battle of the Netherlands East Indies and simultaneously will increase forces hammering the British lines along the Salween front in Burma.

Although the British repeatedly have claimed that Rangoon will be defended to the last, the report asserted, there is a growing belief among Chungking officials that the defense of southern Burma is not so important as northern Burma as far as Chungking is concerned because the Japanese are

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ALL DIET MEMBERS PREPARED TO MEET ON SINGAPORE FALL

To Pass Resolutions of Thanks To Imperial Forces and Hear Premier

BUSINESS IS FINISHED

84 Legislative Bills and 11 Budgetary Measures Passed In 21-Day Period

Cutting by 40 days their scheduled time limit in the first session of the Imperial Diet since the War of Greater East Asia, both Houses finished their work for all practical purposes at noon yesterday.

This historic Diet session, which has considered measures necessary for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will now adjourn until March 26 when the session will be officially closed following a ceremony to be held in the House of Peers.

During this protracted recess, however, members of both Houses of the Diet will be prepared to assemble the moment the fall of Singapore is announced by the Imperial Headquarters. They will then adopt resolutions of thanks to the Imperial Forces which have reduced the enemy's last remaining stronghold in East Asia and hear Premier Hideki Tojo make a report on the battle of Singapore which is expected to be accompanied by a statement on the policy the Government will adopt in dealing with the second phase the War of Greater East Asia will enter upon with the capture of Singapore.

Was Historic Session

There has been no Diet session in the history of Japan which has accomplished so much in so short a time as the one which adjourned yesterday.

Both Houses were in session for a total of 21 days, from the time they commenced their actual business on January 21, after the New Year holidays, up to Saturday when they adjourned. During this 21-day period they observed only two holidays, one on a Sunday and the other on National Foundation Day on February 11.

In this short interval, 84 legislative bills and 11 budgetary bills were approved by both Houses. In addition, the Lower House passed a number of proposals by individual members and more than 210 petitions.

The most important single measure brought in the 79th Diet session was by the Government in the form of the war budget carrying an appropriation of ¥18,000,000,000 to finance the War of Greater East Asia.

This enormous war appropriation passed both Houses within only eight days from the time they began their business following the New Year holidays, and this huge war budget was passed without a single amendment. This provided the nation with the strongest evidence of the sincerity of the desire of both Houses to help the Government to their best ability in overcoming problems confronting by bringing about of the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion.

From the time the estimates of war expenditures were put on the order of the day, both Houses showed unusual celerity in the dispatch of their business. It was not rare that as many as 20 bills were acted on by one or the other House in a single day-long session.

Diet action on the 1942-43 General Budget calling for an expenditure of ¥8,930,000,000 was completed a few days before the session adjourned.

Among the more important of legislative bills which have been enacted during the current session is the bill revising the Military Service Law, the bills revising the regulations governing Army and Naval court martial, the bill concerning bond issues to meet expenditures in the 1942-43 general budget, the bill establishing a bank for the development of the southern region, the Income Tax Revision Bill, the Corporation Tax Revision Bill, and Business Tax Revision Bill.

The 79th Diet session has been termed the "southern session," in reference to the predominance of bills concerning the development of the southern region.

Premier Explains Issues

The nature of the business before the Diet was indicated in the administrative speech delivered by Premier

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Continue to Shell City From Timah

MORE SHIPS BLASTED

Domei

OUTSKIRTS OF SINGAPORE CITY, February 14.—Under cover of 24 hours of continuous gunfire, Japanese detachments forged ahead steadily and slowly but surely tightened the steel cordon around Singapore City. From Bukit Timah, highest point on the island of Singapore, as well as other vantage points, Japanese Forces poured a steady stream of all caliber shells into enemy positions in and around the doomed city.

NINE AIRCRAFT DESTROYED IN SUMATRA

Domei

JAPANESE AIR BASE IN MALAYA, February 14.—Japanese Army warplanes, which yesterday raided the Palembang airdrome in Sumatra, either shot down or destroyed on the ground a total of nine enemy aircraft, of which two are unconfirmed. In an aerial duel with five Hurricanes, and one Spitfire, Japanese raiders sent five Hurricanes, including two unconfirmed, spinning to the ground in flames, while four other large-type aircraft were destroyed on the ground by bombing. One Japanese fighter and one bomber were last seen hurtling themselves headlong into enemy positions, while one fighter is still reported missing.

Meanwhile, it was learned that eight enemy planes on February 8 were either shot down or destroyed on the ground by Japanese planes in the course of aerial operations over the Flores, Arafura and Timor seas. One enemy aircraft was set ablaze and two others destroyed on the ground by Japanese planes near Rotti Island, southwest of Timor Island, while four more were bagged over Kangeang Island, north of Bali. The remaining aircraft were shot down over Probolinggo, northeastern Java.

JAPANESE PLANES HIT SINGAPORE 8 TIMES

Domei

JAPANESE AIR BASE IN MALAYA, February 14.—Japanese warplanes swept over Singapore unchallenged by a single enemy plane yesterday, and subjected vital military establishments on the island to eight assaults, smoothing the way for Japanese land operations. Bombs were dumped on the Empire Docks and artillery emplacements located near Governor Sir Thomas Shenton Thomas' official residence.

JOHORE CAUSEWAY COMPLETELY RESTORED

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 14.—The causeway which was again destroyed by enemy fire since it was repaired by Japanese troops on February 10 was completely repaired yesterday evening, and the Japanese Forces are continuously pouring into Singapore island.

TWO 10,000-TON TRANSPORTS SET ABLAZE

Domei

SINGAPORE, February 14.—Two 10,000-ton transports were set ablaze and direct hits scored on numerous other vessels on the evening of February 12, when Japanese warplanes following up morning air raids swept down upon British vessels in the harbor.

DARING SINGAPORE FEAT CELEBRATED AT KANDA

Japanese, Nazi and Italian Officials Meet in Kyoritsu Public Hall

Successful operations of the Japanese Forces in Singapore and the new military agreement concluded among Japan, Germany and Italy on January 18 at Berlin were celebrated at 1 p.m. Saturday at Kyoritsu Public Hall, Kanda, under the joint auspices of the Tokyo Municipality and the Society for Friendly Relations among Japan, Germany and Italy.

Among those who attended the meeting were Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto and representatives of the signatory Powers.

Congratulatory speeches were delivered by Colonel d' Etat-Major Guido Bertoni, military attache to the Italian Embassy, Tomejiro Okubo, Mayor of Tokyo, and others.

Later on the program, Colonel Hideo Ohira, chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters spoke on the latest developments in the war situation.

FARM CENTER DECREED FOR OCCUPIED RUSSIA

Reich Minister Alfred Rosenberg Declares Company to Have Wide Powers

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 13.—The Reich Commissar for Ostland (The Eastern territories), Reich Minister Alfred Rosenberg, decreed that the Landbewirtschaftungsgesellschaft Ostland (Organization for the Cultivation of the Eastern territories) from now on will be the sole institution for controlling agriculture in the conquered Eastern districts.

The company will control all Soviet stores, state-colchoses, the technical side of enterprises, machine and tool stations as well as certain groups of estates and other agricultural enterprises together with the entire undeveloped areas. This company will also control fruit plantations, garden enterprises, fisheries and fur bearing animals.

FALL OF SINGAPORE CALLED DIVINE WILL

Teiichi Muto, Noted Commentator and Editor of Hochi, Discusses

Once the Imperial Forces take over Singapore and establish a Defense Headquarters there, it will become absolutely impossible for the Anglo-American Powers to recover the fortress, according to Teiichi Muto, noted commentator and editor of the Hochi, who says that everything that Japan will gain through the capture of the fortress must be regarded as Divine will.

Even though situated many thousands of miles away, Mr. Muto declared, Britain managed to utilize Singapore as an advance outpost to dominate three oceans and to control the Chinese continent, India and Australia. Therefore, when Japan, which is located only a little over 3,000 miles away, takes over control and establishes a Defense Headquarters in the newly acquired base, the silent menace of Singapore will undoubtedly be increased a hundred or even a thousand fold.

Re-Capture Impossible

Mr. Muto continues: "Once the island is captured by the Imperial Forces, it will spell the end of the Anglo-American dream of exploitation in East Asia since it will then become utterly impossible for these Powers to recover the fortress. The two countries are fully aware of such consequences and therefore, they have tried desperately to push back the furious drives of the Imperial Forces to the last man, but all in vain.

"The enemy has expended a colossal sum in the construction of the naval port. If the Japanese had taken over the island three centuries ago, they would not have had to pay the sacrifices they are paying in reducing the fortress, but could Japan, in that event, manage to develop the various natural resources there as they are today? After all, various machineries have been invented by the Europeans and the Americans, and the "treasure house" of the South today is indeed the result of their mechanical civilization."

Divine Hand Seen

Continuing, Mr. Muto points out that the first rubber tree was planted by a Briton in Malay Peninsula approximately one hundred years ago, and during the course of this century, no small amount of painstaking efforts were exercised in creating the rubber plantations which today are capable of an annual output of some 6,000,000 tons. But now, he says, the whole industry, the land, plants, machinery, etc., will be transferred to the Japanese Empire. This must be regarded as nothing but Divine will.

The city of Dairen was built fundamentally by the Russians and this had a great deal to do with the expansion of the city in Russian style. However, Mr. Muto says, the importance of Dairen is nothing as compared with the position occupied by Singapore. Its occupation by the Japanese Forces will mean that Japan will fall heir to the wealth of the British Empire.

There are two ways in which all issues can be considered. In the case of Singapore, therefore, it must be taken that it was through Divine will that Japan did not attempt a southward advance three hundred years ago, Mr. Muto concludes.

Loss of Singapore Big Blow to Allies

(Continued From Page 1)

able to cut off Chungking completely from Anglo-American aid by their control of northern Burma.

Chiang in Sore Plight

Commenting upon General Chiang Kai-shek's hurried return to Chungking from India, competent observers here declared that it was due to his realization that additional conversations with British officials regarding defense of Burma was futile in view of the imminent fall of Singapore.

The same observers further pointed out the fact that General Chiang failed to meet Mahatma Gandhi was clear evidence that Indians are not interested in preventing the Chungking regime from collapse.

Yenching Is Closed

Domei

PEKING, February 13.—Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China has announced the permanent closing of Yenching University. The university is said to have been closed since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War because of the hostile nature of the institution against the Japanese since the start of the China Affair.

76 More Prisoners, Crews of Sunken U.S. Vessels, Arrive

The Oita Aviation Corps, at 8:30 a.m. Friday, announced that 76 more war prisoners, members of the crews of two American merchantmen sunk by Japanese warships in the southwest Pacific on an undisclosed date, have arrived in Oita, the Asahi reports. Among the 76 prisoners of war were included Indians, Filipinos, Malays and Eurasians. These men set foot on Japanese soil for the first time at 8:30 a.m. on February 13 when they landed in Oita. Immediately after their arrival, the prisoners boarded six automobiles and, passing through the city under escort of armed Japanese marines, reached Oita station from whence, they proceeded to an undisclosed place.

Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Achievements of the 79th Diet Session

YOMIURI—The successful conclusion of the 79th Diet session which has just adjourned progressed smoothly and speedily and members of both Houses indeed deserved special credit for their fine work.

The approval of the extraordiary war expenditure aggregating the huge sum of ¥18,000 million, the total budget amounting to ¥8,600 million and the passage of some 84 other items are indicative, of course, of great achievements, but what is more significant is the strong impression the current session of the Diet has made on the minds of the people at large.

The fact that opportunities were given the Diet members to voice their opinions at this time of crisis has served to increase the determination of the 100 million subjects to win this war at all cost.

Britain's Worry

MIYAKO—The fall of Singapore, when realized, will mean not only the loss of British prestige and influence in East Asia, but its existence as a great nation will also be affected. Hongkong has already been lost to Japan and Singapore is about to meet a similar fate. East Asia in the past was not Asia for the Asiatics in the real sense of the word, but Asia of the British, with its freedom of action deprived. East Asia in the future will not permit such a doctrine but the continent must be restored to its original possessors, the people of East Asia.

An influential French newspaper says on the eve of the fall of Singapore that the days when Britain used to vaunt its greatness is gone. The French paper is right when it says so. The Burma route has been crippled and the Netherlands East Indies is trembling under an ominous atmosphere, presaging the coming of a great storm.

Poor is the country which is not conscious of the real significance of the situation confronting it. Miserable is the country which is vainly hoping against hope of waiting for a chance to reassert itself some day. The strangest thing in the world is the fact that Chiang Kai-shek and his adherents are still carrying on their resistance against Japan in the midst of this atmosphere.

Chiang's flight to India to engineer, as usual, an unsuccessful plot of one sort or another is laughable to say the least, but at the same time we cannot but feel a great indignation over groups which are instigating this man from behind into doing something all the time against Japan.

Battle Off the Straits of Dover

NICHI NICHI—The success achieved by units of the German Fleet in breaking through a cordon formed by British naval might and comprising a large number of warships and an aircraft-carrier, is worthy of special mention.

It had hitherto been held that the Straits of Dover was under the complete domination of the British navy but this contention was shattered by the successful escape of the German fleet which first not only smashed through the British line, but it also dealt a heavy blow to the British fleet in doing so.

Foreign telegrams disclose that the 9,100-ton cruiser Manchester comprised the main British force, the other units being unable to participate in the battle. This reveals that the might of the British navy has been considerably decreased and leads to the conclusion that the loss of more than 500,000 tons of British warships since the outbreak of the second World War, after all, is correct.

Coming as it did immediately after the British debacles in East Asia, the loss of confidence in the Churchill Cabinet by the British public must now indeed be increasing and has undoubtedly reached a point wherein the issue cannot be settled until the present British Prime Minister tenders his resignation.

Japan's Supremacy in the Greater East Asia Sea

CHUGAI—It will not be long before Japan gains complete mastery of the Greater East Asia Sea, and when this is accomplished, it will prove to be a great menace to Australia and the Netherlands East Indies. Foreign telegrams tell of mounting uneasiness in these countries and when they go under, as they undoubtedly will, they will have but themselves to blame. They have permitted themselves to be used by the United States and Great Britain in opposing Japan's program for constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As it is now, there are few countries which enjoy unity because they allowed themselves to be used as tools by Britain in the early phases of the second European war. It is indeed a pity that Australia and the Dutch East Indies did not have the foresight to know better than to align themselves with Britain in opposing Japanese policy.

The fact is that both Australia and the Dutch East Indies over-estimated the strength of these countries. Otherwise, they would not have made common cause with Britain and America.

America and Britain, for their part, did not know their own strength or rather weakness, very well. Furthermore, they knew absolutely nothing about the strength of their foes. That they belittled Japan's might there is not the slightest doubt. They must have figured that an encirclement movement led by them would speedily bring about the ruin of Japan.

It is as dangerous to over-estimate the strength of an enemy as to under-estimate it. We over-estimated the strength of the United States, and paid dearly for this.

We are interested to know what America and Britain are going to do in order to recover from the effects of the series of crushing blows they have sustained in the War of Greater East Asia. Australia will be in danger if Japan gains command of the Greater East Asia Sea, and this will not be long. In all probability America will attempt to rush to the assistance of this British dominion but we doubt whether plans for Anglo-American defense of Australia will work out at all well.

All Diet Members Prepared to Meet On Singapore Fall

(Continued From Page 1)

Hideki Tojo at the re-opening of the sessions after the New Year holidays.

He spoke of the need for the mobilization of all resources at Japan's command to lead the nation to victory in the War of Greater East Asia. He told the Diet how necessary the capture of Hongkong and Malay Peninsula was to complete the program for constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It was not long after the Premier spoke that Hongkong fell into Japanese hands. As for the Malay Peninsula, the greater part of this territory has now passed into Japanese control. With the fall of Singapore, which is imminent, Japan will be possessed of all the necessary bases from which to protect Greater East Asia as mentioned by the Premier in his Diet speech.

As the war progressed, the Premier took an opportunity of telling the world through the Diet that the Philippine Islands and Burma would be granted independence if they should cooperate with Japan.

The Premier's gesture was responded to by Gorge Vargas, former Mayor of Greater Manila, who is now working to bring about an independent Government in the islands which will be acceptable to Japan. Meanwhile, the leaders of the volunteer army fighting for the independence of Burma from Britain are exerting efforts to realize an independent Burma. Their men are increasingly active, cutting the line of communication of the British forces in the Rangoon area.

In the Diet speech of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, which was made after the Premier clarified the attitude of Japan toward the Netherlands East Indies, he spoke at length with regard to events which led Japan to use armed force against the Dutch colony. He explained that it was against its will that Japan had entered into a state of war with the East Indies. Japan, he went on, bore no malice against the inhabitants of the Dutch colony. Japan's action had been provoked by the leaders of the Government of the East Indies who had allowed themselves to be puppets in the hands of the United States and Great Britain.

Sourabaya and Batavia have already been attacked by the Imperial Air Corps and the inhabitants of the Dutch colony are beginning to show an inclination to cooperate with Japan. Unfortunately, they are not strong enough to rise against their alien rulers.

As the Foreign Minister pointed out in his Diet speech, Japan has great sympathy with the native inhabitants of the colony who are forced to be loyal to the colonial Government. There is no doubt that as the war progresses, the people of the East Indies will be helped by Japan to free themselves from the shackles clamped on them by their present alien rulers.

The discussions of both Houses in the current session of the Diet have centered round questions of the southern region. This is why the session has been called by many observers as one convoked to discuss measures for solving the question of the southern region.

Most interpellators on the floors of both Houses sought to gain knowledge of what the Government proposes to do by way of developing southern resources. And nothing is more important at the present phase of the war than to exploit the resources of the southern region. The economic operations in areas which have come under Japanese control must be conducted on as great a scale as that in which the military operations in the southern region are being carried on.

The policy of the Government is to husband resources whether in Japan or in the southern region. There must not be the waste of any single commodity needed for the conduct of the war.

The question of how to develop the resources of the southern region and how to bring them to Japan was on the lips of many members who put forth interpellations to the Government in both Houses and in their various committees. The Government, on its part, has tried its utmost to elucidate the basic policy it proposes to follow in developing the southern region.

Concrete measures for the execution of the policy of southern development will be worked out by the Government following consultation with the Greater East Asia Construction Council, plans for the organization of which were approved at the regular meeting of the Cabinet on Friday.

The question of extending Japan's mercantile fleet also received the attention of the Diet. Indeed, there were few domestic questions which have occupied the attention and consideration of the Diet in the current session so much as the building of more merchant ships. As the Premier pointed out in his Diet speech, Japan is not so much concerned over the lack of materials as the inadequacy of shipping available for the transportation of materials to this country.

A number of bills have been passed by both Houses in the current session providing for the improvement of means of transportation by sea. When these measures are put into execution, the vital question of bringing southern resources to Japan will have solved itself.

NIPPON CONTINUES TO PUNISH CHIANG

Chungking Getting Heavy Blows Despite Japan's Advances in South

Domei

NANKING, February 13.—Despite major operations in the South Seas, the Japanese Forces in China have been inflicting heavy damage on remnants of Chungking army forces on all fronts, an official weekly review of the China war situation revealed today.

Firstly, in North China Japanese Forces by February 8 routed main forces of the 129 Communist Division under the command of General Liu Po-chang and of the 120th division under General Ho lung in Shansi Province, and are now mopping up Red strugglers, the review continued.

In Shantung Province, Japanese Forces on February 8 occupied Yuenli, the headquarters of General Yuh Suchtsung and decimated the 56th Chungking division along the right bank of the New Yellow River, the review added.

Regarding operations in Central China, Japanese mopping-up operations are now being conducted successfully in the vicinity of Wushih and Changchow, Kiangsu Province, while an increasing number of Chungking guerrillas around Hankow are surrendering to Japanese Forces, the weekly review further states.

In South China, Japanese Forces occupied Haiyang from January 20 to February 7 for the purpose of mopping up Chungking forces fleeing from the Hongkong area, the lengthy weekly review concluded.

German Squadron Humiliates British In Big Naval Duel

(Continued From Page 1)

straits under the very nose of the British coastal artillery before it was discovered.

British Claim Ridiculed

Domei

BERNE, February 13.—Naval analysts, commenting on the British Broadcasting Corporation's report of the "sinking" of a German warship of the Scharnhorst class in the battle of Dover Channel on February 12 and the subsequent claim that only "seven direct hits" allegedly have been scored against the German dreadnoughts, declared today that the incident again has proved the complete unreliability of official British announcements on the war.

The same quarters added that the failure of the vaunted British navy, which in this particular battle had an overwhelming advantage in naval force, air support and geographical benefits, including use of the coastal artillery, shattered the traditional claim that Britannia rules the waves.

"Britain appears to be unable to cope with the movements of enemy warships even in her home waters," they said. The same quarters concluded that the ability of the German fleet to smash through British naval resistance again has demonstrated the tremendous striking power of the German navy.

Italian Press Jubilant

Domei

ROME, February 16.—As the Italian public enthusiastically received news of the German naval victory in the Dover Straits yesterday, vernaculars today declared that the British navy no longer is in a position to control the English Channel as has been demonstrated by their complete failure to stop the German warships from passing through the narrow passage.

Arrive Safely in Port

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 13.—The Bremen radio intercepted here today reported the three German warships, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen, have arrived safely at an undisclosed base despite British efforts to check them in the Straits of Dover.

TO INCREASE VEGETABLES

Germany to Cultivate More Lands to Meet Consumption

Transocean

BERLIN, February 4.—To meet German vegetable requirements, the agricultural authorities have decided to utilize another 50,000 hectares of cultivated area for growing vegetables.

It is pointed out that vegetable consumption has greatly increased since the beginning of the war for every German now consumes an average of 75 kilograms of vegetables annually against 48 kilograms before the war. Today's needs for vegetables, therefore, totals some 5,000,000 tons annually.

It may be noted that so far only 7 per cent of cultivated land has been used for the growing of vegetables.

TAKE ROTHSCHILD'S ESTATE

Art Collections and Other Items Confiscated

Transocean

VICHY, February 1.—Baron Henri de Rothschild's country estate at Vaux de Gernay will be taken over by the Government, it was revealed here last night.

Baron de Rothschild fled from France in June last year and subsequently he was deprived of his French citizenship. Soon after he left France, his art collections and other property were confiscated by the State.

LUANG PIBUL LAUDS JAPANESE SOLDIERS

Thai Premier Declares Britain Now Obliged to Retreat From East Asia

In the course of his press interview on February 12, Luang Pibul, the Premier of Thailand, paid the highest tribute to the Imperial Forces and declared simultaneously that Britain, the enemy of the East Asiatic countries, is obliged to retreat from this area in complete defeat, a Nichi Nichi correspondent reports from Bangkok.

Premier Luang Pibul is said to have told Thai newspapermen that England has been defeated, definitely marking the collapse of British influence in East Asia, and predicting that the day will not be far off when the British forces will stage a general retreat from East Asia.

The Thai Premier stated, the report goes on, that the best and happiest course for Britons to take is to go back to their own country, adding that Japan is prepared to fight through until peace and order have been restored for the East Asiatic people and until a new world order has been established.

"Britain has for centuries extended her poisonous fang to all corners of the world," Premier Luang Pibul reportedly stated, "but the day when the British will go down in defeat will mark the day when an enemy of the whole universe will have been exterminated.

"It is beyond the slightest doubt that the equipment of the Japanece Forces are much superior to those of the British, the spiritual power of the Japanese Air Units, bravery of the soldiers and their perseverance being particularly worthy of special mention."

The Thai Premier declared that it is utterly impossible for the British forces to score a victory over the Imperial Forces, adding that the loss of Hongkong and Singapore for Britain was but a matter of course under such circumstances.

SHOPLIFTERS TERRORIZE MANY STORES IN LONDON

Hundreds Victimized During 5 Days With Over £1,000 Loot Stolen

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 6.—A big gang of shoplifters is operating in London, victimizing hundreds of shops in the downtown area, according to a London dispatch.

More than £1,000 worth of men's and women's wearing apparel has been stolen in the past five days either from stores or from unguarded trucks.

It is believed that a well-organized gang of receivers of stolen goods is working in close cooperation with the shoplifters. Some of the thieves are believed to be well known to Scotland Yard.

SPAIN'S COAL OUTPUT UP

Big Increase Seen in 1941 but Shortage Still Acute

Transocean

MADRID, February 3.—Last year, Spain produced 9,600,000 tons of coal compared with 9,400,000 tons in 1940, comprising 7,600,000 tons of hard coal, 1,100,000 tons of anthracite, and 900,000 tons of soft coal.

Despite this increased production, there is still a coal shortage in many Spanish industries. This is primarily due to lack of transportation, an aftermath of the Civil War.

For a few weeks the Spanish Government has discontinued a number of passenger trains in order to free the engines for the transportation of coal and other urgently needed products.

MORE S. AFRICA SABOTAGE

Johannesburg, Capetown, Kimberley And Others Most Affected

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 2.—Fresh acts of sabotage are reported to have occurred last night in the Union of South Africa. Telephone and cable lines were cut at various places.

Most affected by these acts of sabotage were Johannesburg, Capetown, Kimberley, Port Elizabeth and East London.

The authorities have threatened drastic application of the recently issued decree calling for severe punishment of the perpetrators.

NAZIS INVENT ANTI-FREEZE

New Chemical Enables Building of Pillboxes Despite Cold

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 13.—A German invention has made it possible to construct pillboxes along the Channel coast regardless of the cold, it was stated by informed German quarters. A very effective anti-freezing chemical is being added to the concrete so that it cannot freeze.

In this manner the Organization Todt is able to continue its work of converting the long French-Belgian-Dutch coast into a system of staggered fortifications.

Kawana Hotel
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British Evacuation From Singapore Thought Impossible; Fate Worse Than Dunkirk Seen

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, February 13.—The evacuation from Singapore of large British forces is believed absolutely hopeless. In London there is not a single Englishman who discusses the imminent fall of Britain's last stronghold in East Asia.

The news of the impending fall of Singapore is proving a hard blow to Britishers who believe that a tragedy worse than Dunkirk is inevitable since the situation at Singapore is completely different. A correspondent of a Swedish newspaper stationed in the British capital, however, reports as follows:

"The fighting spirit of the Britons has not weakened even a bit by their debacle in East Asia. On the contrary, the reverses have served to deepen their hatred against Japan, so much so that Japan is now hated much more than either Adolf Hitler or Benito Mussolini."

The Evening News, commenting editorially says that the loss of Singapore will undeniably have a great effect on the war situation. The paper says it is essential for Britain to alter its strategy in the further prosecution of the war.

It is generally held that the maintenance of Java and Sumatra after the fall of Singapore is virtually impossible.

British Disappointed

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—The British now have come to consider the fall of Singapore as an established fact, the London correspondent of the New York Times reported today.

The British people have never been so discouraged before, the correspondent said, adding, they are now admitting the gravest situation facing their country since its founding.

Pointing out the fact that Britain and the United States thus far have underestimated Japan's real strength, the correspondent called attention to the increasingly adverse situation on the part of the anti-Axis nations.

Criticism against Premier Churchill and the Parliament is becoming severe, the correspondent added.

EXPLANATIONS REQUESTED FOR HIGH DEATH RATE

Many Jews Die After Taken To Mauritius From Palestine

Transocean

BERLIN, February 6.—An explanation of the high death rate among the Jews who in 1940 were forcibly brought from Palestine to Mauritius is asked of the British Secretary for the Colonies by a reader of the Manchester Guardian, Simon Kelly. He points out that 1,636 Jews were thus sent to Mauritius. According to private information nine of them died during the journey while 54 others died during the first 12 months of their stay in Mauritius, thus, he declares, exceeding the normal death rate by five times.

Mr. Kelly attributes the high death rate to ill treatment they received from the hands of the colonial authorities and asks for an explanation.

LENINGRAD PEOPLE DYING

2,000 Persons Perishing Every Day of Hunger and Cold

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 13.—Since the beginning of January the population of Leningrad is dying in large numbers according to accounts given by deserters and prisoners. It is estimated that 2,000 persons are dying every day of hunger and cold.

A deserted workman reported that out of 400 workers, employed in a single department of a factory, a total of 100 had died in November and January. In the Alexandrowskaja Hospital alone some 1,200 corpses are said to be waiting for transport to the cemeteries.

News Agency Founded

D.N.B.

ANKARA, February 13.—A new United States news agency with headquarters in Jerusalem is to be founded for the news supply to the Near East. According to reports from Jerusalem, it is planned to allow a number of Near East newspapers financial assistance from the State fund of the American Government. Jews will be given influential jobs with this new news agency, while the British propaganda office in Cairo is watching the American plans with some reserve.

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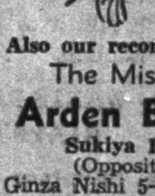

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Swede Breaks Swim Mark

Transocean

BERLIN, February 2.—A new European record in swimming was set up by a Swede Bjoern Borg, at the international swimming event in Berlin yesterday. He covered 200 meters in 2 minutes and 10.80 seconds, bettering his own top performance of 1938 by 1.1 seconds.

FOREIGNERS IN YOKOHAMA TO GET BREAD REGULARLY

Special Distribution Made In Exchange for Rice Ration

Foreign residents in Yokohama will welcome a decision that has been reached by the authorities whereby special distribution of bread will be made to all foreign households in the port city which do not consume rice as a staple food. The provisional measure will become effective tomorrow.

The quantity of bread to be distributed will be one kin (about 21 ounces) for every 330 grams of rice which each household forfeits. The bread will be distributed by the Yokohama Bread & Cake Wholesalers Association located at 82 Onoe-machi 2-chome, Naka-ku.

The authorities stress, however, that this special distribution is being carried out as a temporary measure and will be effective only until such a time as when collective distribution for substitute and auxiliary foodstuffs comes into force.

Foreigners who wish to benefit by this new ruling are only required to visit their respective Ward Offices where the necessary alterations in their rice ration books will be made.

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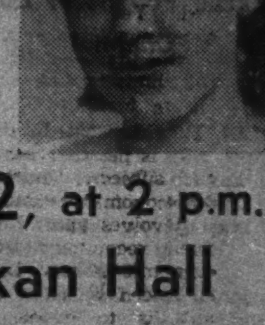

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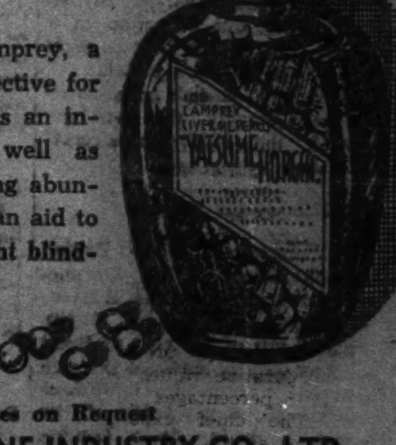

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VICTORIES PAVE WAY FOR BUILDING SPHERE

Advent of War Clarifies Situation Bearing on Doctrine of Greater East Asia

The time has now arrived wherein we may profitably explore the question of reconstruction of Greater East Asia. The time is fast approaching to take the matter up objectively and work it out concretely, writes Takanobu Murobushi, a popular commentator, in the preface to his article appearing in the current issue of the Nihon Hyoron. He writes:

"With the advent of the War of Greater East Asia, the situation bearing on the doctrine of Greater East Asia has become greatly clarified. The fact that the series of brilliant military successes, gained with such bewildering rapidity as to have caused our enemies to become simply spellbound at the sheer incredibility of it all, incapacitated them from organizing any tangible or immediate defensive or offensive plan for the South Sea areas.

"The situation, so favorably developed, stresses the need of delving into the subject as to how best and speedily we may be able to rehabilitate and reconstruct the vast regions which constitute Greater East Asia.

"The term Greater East Asia was invented and reference made thereto frequently, prior to the outbreak of the present hostilities, but the definition of the term appertaining to its scope was rather indefinite, and mostly looked upon subjectively, as if it had some reference to some remote potentiality.

"But the situation has now completely changed, and we are now enabled to consider definitely its possibility and potentiality. And in this consideration there are at once two outstanding features, economic and ideological, besides cultural and racial, which are important inasmuch as they are very closely allied. Yet the theme of the present discussion is to be necessarily confined to the first two fields, mainly due to the limit of space, leaving out the others for future consideration.

Economic Reconstruction

"It is pertinent to discuss these first two subjects separately. In the field of economic reconstruction, primarily it devolves upon Japan to investigate, plan, reconstruct and reorganize the economic structures of those regions embraced by Greater East Asia. The idea is to enable Japan to launch an entirely new war economy, and at the same time to see to it that the benefit of such efforts and endeavors shall equitably accrue to all the parties concerned. It is necessary to incorporate these regional divisions into an economic scope of activities in which our economic influence will play the leading role.

"In order that we may fully appreciate the immensity of the area involved in Greater East Asia, let us briefly give a geographic, numerical outline of the areas the respective countries occupy: (in square kilometer unit)

"Japan, 675,000; Manchoukuo, 1,033,000; China, 9,418,000; French Indo-China, 736,000; Thailand, 518,000; Burma, 605,000; Philippines, 296,000; Sarawak, 124,000; British North Borneo, 75,000; Brunei, 6,000; Netherlands East Indies, (excepting New Guinea and Timor) 1,398,000; Timor, 35,0:0; and New Guinea, 808,000.

"These areas total about 15,870,000 square kilometers, containing an aggregate population of about 750,000,000. In the size of space it is just about double that of the United States, and in population it far surpasses America and Britain combined.

"Of these Greater East Asia areas, the southern regions directly coming under our economic consideration consist in aggregate of 4,600,000 square kilometers, with a population of 150,000,000. The following necessities and materials are produced: (in metric-ton unit; Burma is regionally excepted)

"Rubber, 935,000; copra, 1,767,000; quinine, 8,000; tea, 404,000; rice, 65,230,000; cane sugar, 7,078,000; wheat, 16,108,000; barley, 2,389,000; maize, 5,263,000; coffee, 128,000; tin ore, 105,000; tin, 75,000; tungsten, 5,000; manganese, 555,000; chromium, 66,000; bauxite, 317,000; nickel, 3,000; salt 2,558,000; iron ore, 4,935,000; oil, 10,310,000; coal, 45,931,000; Manila hemp 164,000; and lead ore, 367,000.

"Of these, on the basis of world production, tin ore represents 58.6 per cent; Manila hemp 100 per cent; rubber 96.6 per cent; copra, 95 per cent; quinine 92 per cent; tea 82 per cent; rice 71 per cent; cane sugar 40 per cent; tungsten 25 per cent; manganese 18 per cent; chromium 12 per cent; lead ore 20 per cent; nickel ore 15 per cent.

Abounds in Riches.

"If to these products is added the iron produced in Hainan Island and Tayeh Mine in Hupeh, China, and the Chinese coal from Shansi, it can be seen that Greater East Asia forms a vast economic sphere so abounding in riches that it will rise far above the level of the coveted self-sufficiency.

"It is self-evident, however, that the southern economic structures, like anywhere else, must experience advantages as well as disadvantages arising out of the present war. They have heretofore been developed, balanced and maintained coevally with the world's economic structure, with the world markets as their objectives. For markets they have mainly depended upon the United States and the British Empire, and consequently they must expect setbacks as a result of their chief customers' economic upset as a result of the current war.

"To illustrate how far the democracies have been upset let us take the case of the Netherlands East Indies, with tables of pre-war period exports, comparative values in distribution and their percentages.

"The chief exports of the N.E.I. being at the same time its main products, consisted of rubber, tin, oil, tea, sugar, coffee, copra, and pepper. Of these a comparative table (1935) in value of the general exports and those shipped to the democracies is as follows: (In guilder unit; the first number represents the total exports and the second the quantity shipped to the democracies)

"Rubber, 70,001,000-50,583,000; tea, 36,71 ,000-24,219,000; sugar, 35,147,000-20,129,000; cocoanut oil, 13,637,000-9,636,000; pepper, 11,637,000-9,637,0 0; and oil, 86,496,000-46,490,000.

"If to these exports to the democracies is added the quantity which went over to the mother country, Holland, they constitute about 80 per cent of the total rubber exports, about 90 per cent of tea, about 65 per cent of sugar, about 90% of cocoanut oil, about 90% of pepper, about 60% of oil, about 98 per cent of tobacco which represents in value 29,258,000 guilders, and about 90 per cent of the tin valued at 36,107,000 guilders.

"While the foregoing figures concern only the Dutch East Indies, the same rule may be said to apply to Malaya, the Philippines, Thailand or French Indo-China. For instance, of the Malayan rubber exported in 1935, at the total value in Straits dollars of 252,328,912, what went over to the democracies amounted to 191,821,619; and of tin, totaling at 117,294,052, the democracies took 92,453,510 worth.

Democracies Seriously Hit

"There is no question but that the democracies are seriously hit as a result of the war being completely cut off from these essential raw materials from the South Seas. Existing stocks of rubber and tin in the United States, may not possibly last more than a year, and the same may be said to chromium, tungsten, bauxite and hemp stocks there. Their stock on hand may last longer than anticipated, and they may resort to manufacturing some substitute goods, yet who will gainsay that the Anglo-American economic structures, particularly their war industries, have been dealt a hard blow, tending to expose their vulnerability?

"Ironical as it may seem, the hitherto self-contained, overweening democracies have been reduced overnight from the House of Have to the House of Want!

"It is important, however, to take note of the fact that inasmuch as the democracies' industries, especially that portion of their war industries, have depended upon southern supplies which are now cut off, the southern economies have reciprocally relied upon the returns from their democratic customers. These returns are now entirely denied them, hence an urgent need for reconstruction of their own economic structures is apparent, even without the consideration of the general principle, the reconstruction of Greater East Asia. In other words, they are compelled to 'hustle' for and by themselves, even without us. And in their endeavors in this respect, we are willing to cooperate with them. This is the ideal of Greater East Asianism.

"In line with their endeavors they may desire to fill certain orders coming from some of the neutral South American countries, and likewise some from the Soviet Union which is maintaining strict neutrality as far as the War of Greater East Asia is concerned. But there is limit to the ability of these neutral nations to consume all the southern areas can afford to supply, and particularly with Latin America, it is feared that some of the supplies may be transferred to our enemies. Hence we will be compelled to exercise our control over this feature, but at the same time we are willing to meet them halfway and cooperate with them in the readjustment of their economic relations. Hence, the further need of working out their economic reconstruction, considering it in the term and on the scope of Greater East Asianism.

Must Stop Dumping

"And further in line with their endeavors, their resources like rubber, tea, and sugar which apparently involve the question of dumping due to overproduction, must be cut down in cultivation, and in their stead, must be encouraged the raising of cotton and the like which have more immediate demand in Japan as well as in the rest of Greater East Asia.

"So much so for the south, the first and fundamental consideration that naturally arises in connection with the reconstruction of Greater East Asia is the reconstruction of our own economic structure. Ours has hitherto been mainly based upon agriculture, for the need of food production necessitated by the prolongation of the China Affair. As a result, we had even to forego the growing of cotton and other farm products, so essential for the running of our light industries.

"Thus while doing our best for our munitions output, we had also to keep up our farm food production to the full capacity, and consequently we made ourselves to assume the role of an agriculturist, hence our agricultural economy. This, however, was fundamentally not our style, only put on under the compelling circumstances; we are essentially an industrial nation, and this is the role we aspire to assume and pursue hereafter.

"This idea of transformation was born with the advent of the current war and with its phenomenal development. It has come from the assurance of our food supplies hereafter coming from the rest of Greater East Asia, particularly from Thailand and French Indo-China.

"As to our being an industrial nation, we are, in fact, the only industrial nation in the Orient, while others are essentially either agricultural or abound in raw materials and natural resources. So we can be considered as sufficiently capable of meeting the industrial situation so far developed in this part of the world as well as any and all that may arise in future.

"It means, in substance, that the Japanese industries will take in all they can of those essentials produced by others and manufacture them into goods to be consumed by them in turn. At the same time, we will use all we can of what our factories produce out of these southern supplies, for our war purposes and livelihood.

"And to advance this cause, Japan is bound to become a great industrial nation. She will push her policy of industrial growth and expansion. In this connection, her industrial centers will see a rapid increase in population. Tokyo will reach the 10,000,000 mark, Osaka 5,000,000 and the rest of the cities will follow suit in proportion. The more our industrial cities grow in population, the livelier will be our industrial enterprises, and consequently the more imports will be shipped from the southern areas.

"All of which means an exodus of our rural population toward cities and that of our sturdy people going overseas—a basic transformation of a agricultural economy into one of industry. Our visions of higher possibilities have not merely gather splendor and vividness, but their direction has changed—instead of seeing behind the faint tinges of vanishing sunset, all the glory of daybreak has streaked the skies before.

"After all is said and done, Japan is committed to the proposition of live and let live and a fair adjustment of her economic relations with her neighbors in the north as well as in the south, and to the cooperation in the reconstruction of their economic structures. This is the true meaning of the economic reconstruction of Greater East Asia.

Ideological Reconstruction

"After the consideration of the economic reconstruction of Greater East Asia, it is most natural that we should take up the subject of ideological reconstruction.

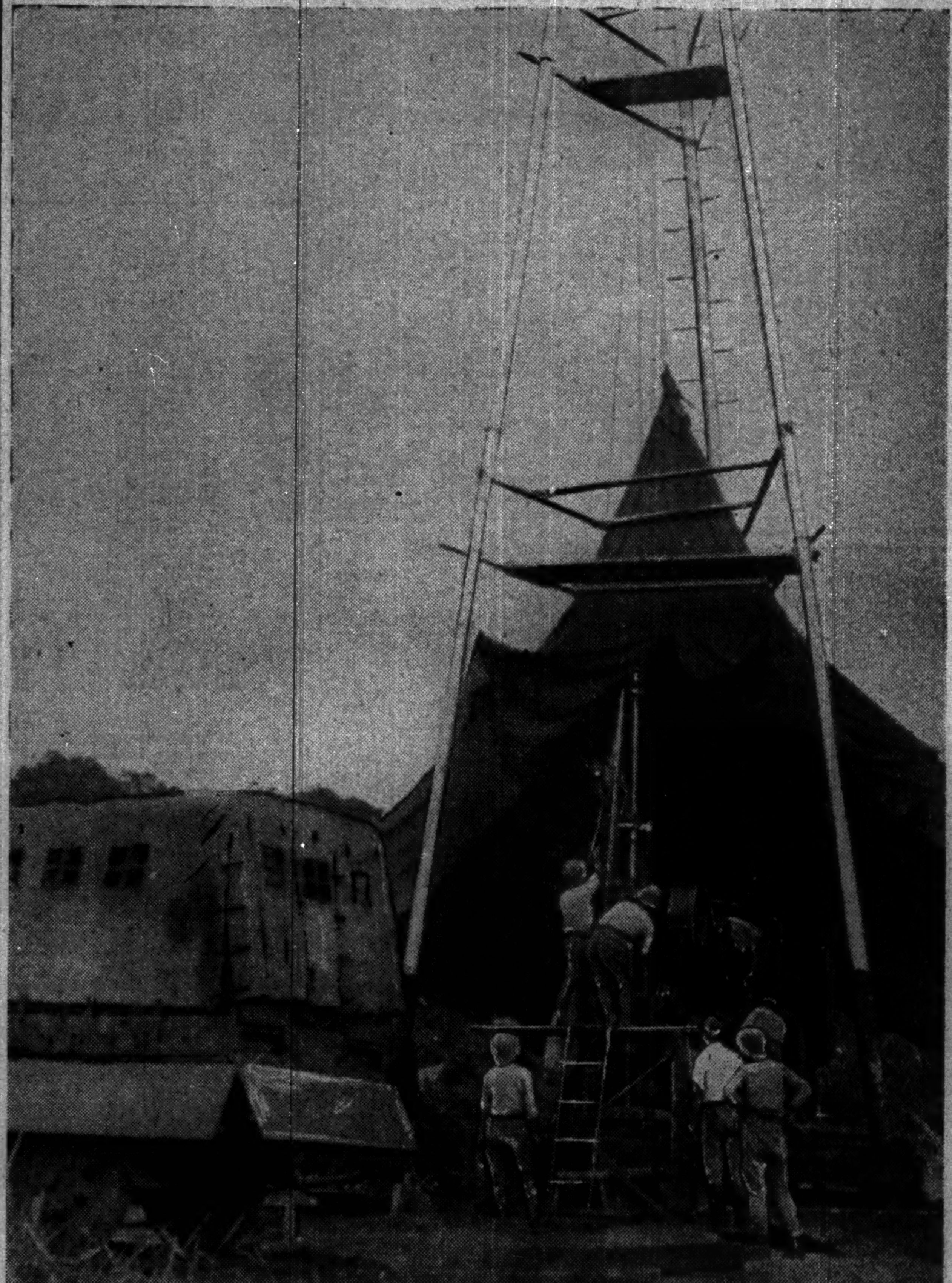
"In this connection, German Nazism or the national socialism of the Teutonic race may be conveniently referred to as an illustration. There is no denying that the birth of Nazism was closely connected with the German defeat in the World War and the effect of the Versailles Treaty brought on the defeated Teutons.

"As a reincarnation of the Teutonic ideal, the fundamental conception of Nazism is apparently based on their racial unity and ascendency. That the Fuehrer puts more stress on the Teutonic race than on the German State is self-evident, as it is clearly defined in his 'Mein Kampf'. To him the State is no more than a means to serve the Germanic people as an end. Nazism therefore stands for all that is meant by his 'Blood and Soil.'

"But with the Japanese it is quite different, there being neither the mili-

(Continued on Page 4)

More Oil in South Taken



There's oil in this well. Japanese technicians are hard at work on this well in Mili, British Borneo. The oil in this particular well is not destined to make a profit for the greedy enemy capitalists, but will henceforth be used for the common betterment of the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. (Censored by War Ministry)

U-Boat Attacks Off U.S. Spread Fear in Seamen; Strike Ties Up Havana

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, February 4.—The strike of all sailors of the Cuban merchant marine completely paralyzed the port of Havana and was the first active manifestation of the unrest brewing in the ranks of seamen whose ships sail in the submarine-infested Atlantic. The greatly increased dangers to shipping in the Atlantic sea-lanes were brought closer to the American continents as German submarines struck at shipping off the coast of the United States. The reports of these attacks have caused much unrest among the Latin-American seamen. Cuban sailors went on a general strike when their demands for protection from submarine attacks and increase of wages corresponding to the risks of sailing from Havana to ports in the United States were not satisfactorily met.

NEW RESEARCH UNIT FOUNDED IN FRANCE

Racial Problems to Be Studied For Promoting Status of Population

Transocean

VICHY, February 2.—An institute for the study of racial problems has been established in France, the statute of which was published in the official gazette yesterday.

This institute is to be called the Fondation Francaise Pour L'Etude Des Problems Humains.

The institute is endowed with a fund of 40,000,000 francs and has for its task to "study the best measures for saving, promoting and developing the status of the French population."

The institute will be headed by the well-known French biologist, Dr. Alexis Carrel, who has returned to France after having worked for many years at the Rockefeller Institute at New York.

The institute's board of supervisors includes nine Government representatives of the Ministries of National Defense, the Interior, Family and Health, Education, Industrial Production, Transportation, Labor, Agriculture, and Colonies.

The institute will also conduct studies abroad.

Kobe Notes

Another display of steadfast Japanese-German amity was witnessed in Kobe on the occasion of Kigensetsu, February 11, when more than seventy members of the Kobe Seishonen Kenjitai, comprising a drum and bugle corps, entertained the German evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies with a musical program in the lobby of the Club Concordia.

The program consisted of marches and patriotic airs both of Japan and Germany. The drum and bugle corps was under the direction of Mr. Nakai, leader of the Kobe Seishonen Kenjitai. A letter was also handed to the evacuees, which, literally translated, read as follows:

"Today being the Empire Day of Japan and the Anniversary of the Accession of the Emperor Jimmu, we Japanese are deeply impressed and express boundless joy at the coming establishment of permanent peace and order in Greater East Asia and in the whole world. We have come here to greet you as our ally.

"Germany and Japan are waging war against the Anglo-American Powers in the west and in the east respectively, with the same object in view. It is on account of the inhumanity of America and Britain that we were compelled to take up arms with our Axis allies against our common enemies—the Anglo-Saxons.

"We consider you evacuees to be our kinsmen and it is our duty to console the children and ladies in particular, during your stay in Japan.

"Our right will be protected by God and we are sure to attain final victory. We shall, therefore, ask you to remain in our country until permanent peace has been established and we are quite positive that Germany, Italy and Japan will sooner or later fulfill their common aim.

"We hope you will enjoy your stay in Japan in good health and in the meantime look forward to better days to come.—Kobe Seishonen Kenjitai."

On behalf of the German evacuees, Mrs. Schul thanked the drum and bugle corps for the delightful entertainment. As the corps marched out, the Germans saw them off on the front steps with arms extended, giving the Hitler salute while the Rising Sun and Swastika waved majestically over the building.

It is a fact taken generally for granted that when a country is at war, the conditions in the homeland become worse as the war progresses and the people must give up their luxuries. But not so in Japan, for with the fall of Singapore, which is now only a question of hours, the public has been promised extra allocations of sugar and alcoholic beverages. This, however, does not take into consideration the coming arrival of "treasure ships" from the south.

The authorities of both Kobe and Osaka have decided on the following manner of allotment for sugar: 0.4 kin per person within the city limits, 0.3 kin per person in the suburbs, and 0.2 kin per person in the rural districts. The sugar will be distributed from February 15 to the end of the current month. The Provisions Sections of both Municipalities will distribute the tickets necessary for the extra rations to the respective neighborhood associations.

In order that the public may celebrate the fall of Singapore in an appropriate manner, special distributions of sake and beer will be made in Kobe and Osaka. Each and every resident of either of the two cities will receive two go of sake.

As for beer, the Joint Sales Associations of Kobe and Osaka will distribute four dozen bottles to each retail sales station in the two cities on February 14 and 15 and an additional four dozen bottles on the day the official announcement of Singapore's fall is made.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on February 13: Mr. S. Arima, Mr. G. Fust, Mr. N. de Heppenger, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. G. Natai, Mr. Y. Nishiro, Mr. E. Suzuki, Mr. and Mrs. W. Prahl, Master H. and Master H. Prahl, Mr. N. Takai.

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GERMANY BEST BUYER OF BULGARIA'S GOODS

Purchases More Than 70% of Latter's Exports in 1941

Transocean

SOFIA, January 26.—Germany is Bulgaria's best customer, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance, Bojiloff, stated today.

While prior to the World War Bulgarian exports to Germany amounted to only one-tenth of her entire exports, Germany's share in 1931 amounted to 23 per cent, in 1938, 59 per cent, and in 1939 and 1940 about 70 per cent. In the first 10 months of 1941 Bulgaria's exports to Germany exceeded those of 1940.

Today, the Minister added, Germany is Bulgaria's best trade partner, and it may be said that Germany is also the cornerstone of Bulgaria's economic development.

Cooperation with Germany has always been considered important by Bulgaria, especially in years of serious economic crises. Today this cooperation is being continued successfully in the spirit of the new order in Europe, insofar as Germany is supporting Bulgaria financially by granting credits to Bulgarian importers.

NAZI THEATER IN HOLLAND

Permanent Playhouse to Be Established at The Hague

Transocean

AMSTERDAM, February 4.—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, has given his consent to the proposal of the Reich Commissar for the occupied Netherlands to establish a permanent German theater in the Netherlands.

The theater will be established at The Hague and will play opera, light opera and dramatic performances.

The opening of the theater is expected to take place late this year or early next year.

MALE HEIR FOR THRONE

Iraq Decrees New Constitution Regarding Ascendancy

Transocean

ANKARA, February 3.—Extension of the powers of the Regent and other changes in the Iraqi Constitution are contained in a draft prepared by the Iraqi Constitution Court.

The law governing ascendancy to the Throne has been changed to the effect that only the male offspring of King Feisal may ascend the Throne.

In case the male branch of the Royal dynasty should die out, Parliament must issue new regulations concerning the ascendancy.

JAPAN BREAKS UP ANGLO-SAXON LINK

Enemy Encirclement in East Asia Smashed Within Two Months

D.N.B.

SHANGHAI, February 13.—Britain and America forged four chains with the East Asia of which Japan has already broken two and considerably weakened the remaining two, stated Dr. Klaus Mehnert, editor of the local periodical Twentieth Century in an article entitled "Pacific Strategy."

The first chain, so Dr. Mehnert says, stretches from the Indian Ocean via Singapore to Hongkong. The three others are running across the Pacific, with one extending in the North from Alaska via the Aleutian Islands to Vladivostok, the second one is in the center via Hawaii and Guam to Manila, and a third one in the South via Samoa, New Caledonia and Sourabaya to Singapore.

Within the first two months Japan had been able to smash two of these chains completely while the remaining two were considerably shortened and weakened. Basing his opinion on maps and figures the writer compares the concentrated Japanese naval bases with the drown-out bases of the Allies. He also compares the clarity of the Japanese strategy with the prevailing confusion in the camp of the Allies.

In conclusion Dr. Mehnert stated: "Both in Europe and in East Asia the Axis Powers are fighting against their mutual enemies under the advantage of an excellent coordination and the concentration of all their forces as well as in the possession of the inner lines of communication while, in contrast to this, the Allies have to fight on many different points, scattered all over the world. At first the Allies hoped for an inner collapse of the Axis Powers owing to their lack of raw materials. However, this can no longer be counted upon since the course of the war so far has assured the Axis in Europe and in East Asia of raw materials that had been previously lacking."

BURMA ROAD SEVERANCE TO CUT CHIANG'S ARTERY

Can Resist Only 1 Year Against Japan, Says Lattimore, U.S. Adviser to Chungking

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, February 12.—Owen Lattimore, United States adviser to Chungking, who has just returned home, declared that the interruption of the Burma Road would be the greatest threat to the existence of the Chungking Government, according to a report from Washington.

"Most important for the existence of the Chungking regime is the systematized resistance against Japan, but when the Burma Road is interrupted, then the systematized and organized resistance of Chunkging will fail in one year. Thus, Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders of Chungking are now devoting their best efforts for preventing the interruption of the Burma route by Japanese Forces," he said.

Greek Food Probed

Transocean

BERNE, February 4.—Negotiations conducted by the International Red Cross concerning food supplies for the Greek population have been concluded, the Swiss radio announced last night. Britain and the United States have agreed not to place any obstacle in the way of such food supplies if Germany and Italy grant all the necessary facilities.

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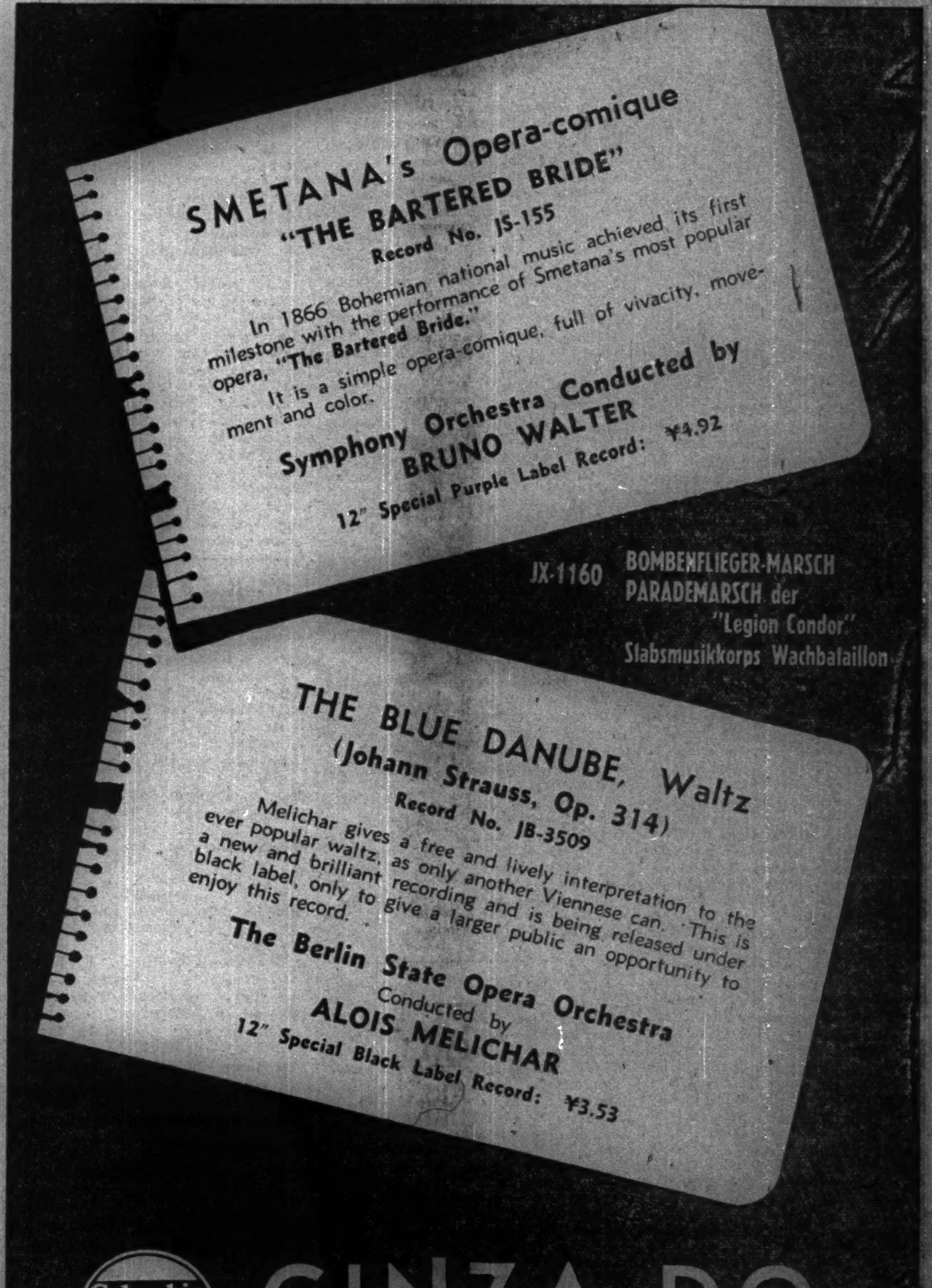

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TODAY BRINGS BACK MEMORY OF SAIGYO

He Was Great Poet—Last 50 Years of Life Spent With Nature

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

If I must die (as indeed I must),
Under a blooming tree let me die,
On the fifteenth day of February!

So sang Saigyo, one of the greatest of Japan's ancient poets. And on the fifteenth of February 1190, the anniversary of Buddha's attainment of Nirvana, his wishes came true. He was seventy-three years old when he died, and for the last fifty years of his life he had lived in intimate communion with nature, a priest by profession, a philosopher by nature, but a poet heart and soul.

His biography can be contained in a small volume of a few dozen pages. It would take but little space to list all the major events of Saigyo's life. He was born in 1118 of a very distinguished warrior family and entered Court service as one of the Palace Guards. In 1140 at the age of twenty-three he denounced all claim to earthly position, possession and fame to live the life of a Buddhist priest. That he made several trips to distant provinces, that he spent many years in seclusion in monasteries and that he wrote some two thousand poems well-nigh covers all the biographical data of this extraordinary man.

Reason Is Unknown

No one knows the exact circumstances that led to Saigyo's renouncement of this world. During the 70 odd years of his life, he was witness to one of the most eventful and tragic eras of our history with two civil wars of the first magnitude and the rise and fall of the Taira family as the virtual predecessor of the subsequent military rule. The social unrest and moral degradation coupled with famine, pestilence, flood and earthquake presented a shape of things that were forbidding even to a less sensitive mind than Saigyo's. He lived in an age that marked the transition stage between the flowering peace and prosperity of Fujiwara regency (800-1190) and the samurai regime about to be consolidated. For, two years after Saigyo's death, Yoritomo founded his Shogunate, marking the beginning of a military government under which the country was to remain for nearly seven centuries though in modified forms.

It is understandable that to many the religious life offered the best means of escape from disturbing reality. Men of the highest position and responsibility, including ex-Emperors and regents, sought escape, and found peace, in religious seclusion. So Saigyo's retirement from active life must not be considered synonymous with complete abandonment of all his earthly, human interests. On the contrary, he continued to cast frequent backward glances at the life of men even after entering priesthood, and it is this human quality of the ex-warrior that gives an endearing tint to his poetry.

He was preeminently a nature poet, and his style is characterized by simplicity and single-minded love of nature. He lived the best 50 years of his life immersed in nature, seeking wonder and joy in the sheer beauty and tranquility of scenery and season. And yet, the varying moods of nature touched him not merely as such but also as reflecting the vicissitudes of human life.

From a rift cloven
Through the mists that lie veiling
The mountains dimly-seen,
There comes faintly to my ear
The sad belling of a deer.

So the blooming tree would suggest to him the uncertainty of life, instead of remaining a mere object to be looked at with wonder.

Colleague of Kiyomori

Saigyo's lay name was Sato Norikiyo. He was a junior colleague of Taira-no-Kiyomori who later became Regent and virtually held the reins of government until he was overthrown by Minamoto-no-Yoritomo. Sato was from a distinguished military family, and had he remained in Court service, history might have taken an altogether different course; for his alliance would have been sought by both Kiyomori and Yoritomo, and whichever side he chose to take would have emerged victorious. As it is, he forsook his potential influence in politics, and chose the life of a poet and priest.

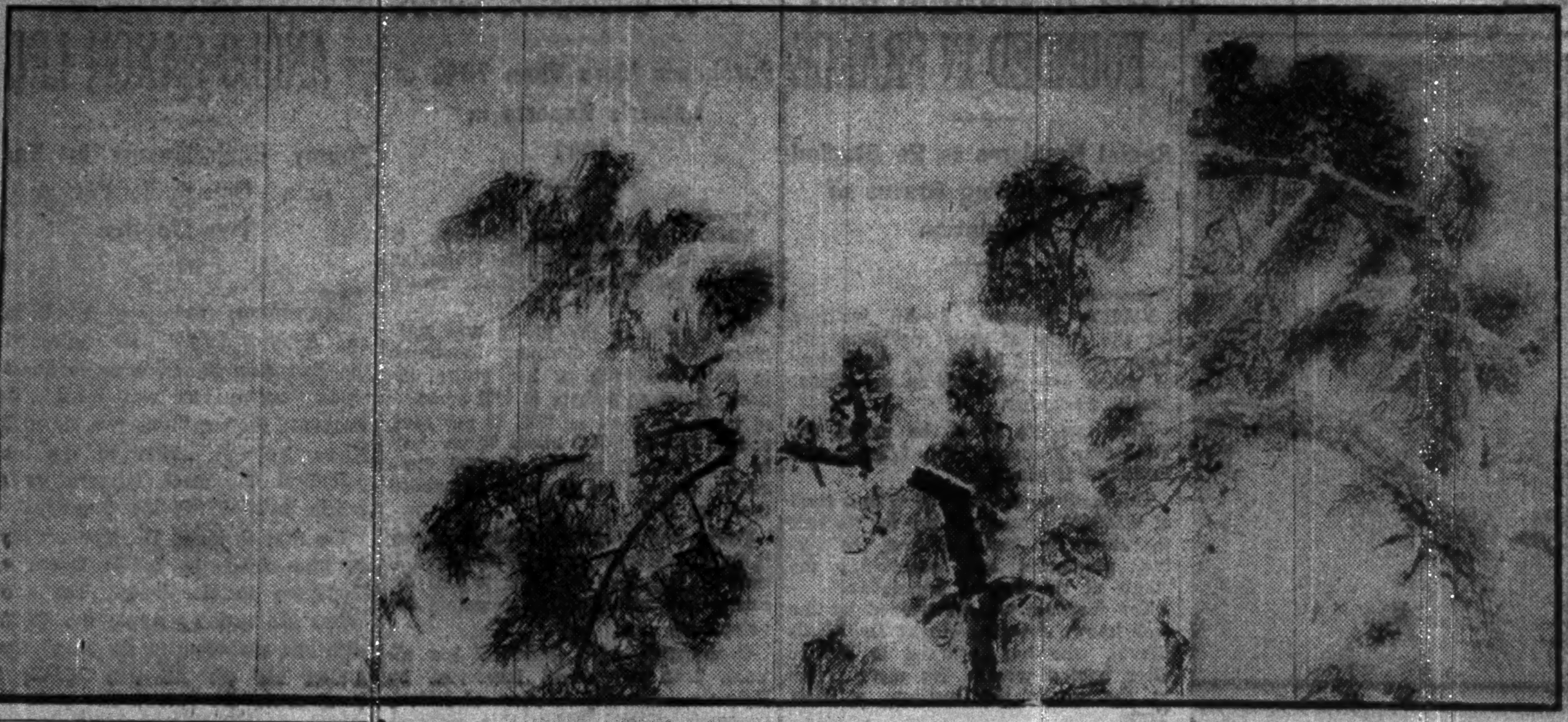
When he was an old man of sixty-nine, he traveled to Hiraizumi in Ou, a province in the far north, to collect funds for the reconstruction of the Todaiji monastery. Hiraizumi was the castle-town of Fujiwara Hidehira, head of the clan of which Sato was a branch family. Fujiwara was about the only provincial magnate who could still afford to remain heedless of Yoritomo's dictates. Coinciding with Saigyo's visit, Hiraizumi had another guest in the person of Yoshitsune, Yoritomo's younger brother, once the commander-in-chief who led Yoritomo's army to complete victory over the Taira but now in serious disfavor with his brother and seeking refuge under Hidehira's protection. Whether or not these two genii, one in poetry, the other in military tactics, actually met face to face is not known.

On his way to Hiraizumi, Saigyo was invited to an interview with Yoritomo in Kamakura. Refusing to speak on poetry, pleading inexperience in the art, he discoursed all night long on archery and tactics. On the following morning as Saigyo took leave, the future Shogun gave the itinerant priest a silver cat as a token of his respect to the greatest poet of his day. Silver and gold were extremely rare in Japan at that time, and Yoritomo's gift would have been worth a feudatory or two. Outside the manorial gate he found an urchin at play and gave the silver cat to the amazed boy, as if the burden of the treasure were too much for the aged man.

Thus though by profession he was a priest, he was able, by virtue of his birth-right, to meet on equal terms almost all the history makers who were his contemporaries in the twelfth century. How vain these heroes' life must have seemed to our poet! What would remain of the beauty that was Kyoto and the glory that was to be Kamakura? As for Saigyo, he desired simply to identify himself with the more lasting of life's meaning and its treasure. So when he died on the fifteenth of February in 1190, he left the world richer for his literary achievement, having bequeathed to posterity some two thousand poems, an undying monument to his genius, wisdom and humanity.

Nearly sixteen hundred of his compositions are included in the Sanka Waka-shu (Collected Poetical Works of Saigyo). The Shin Kokin-shu (A New Anthology of Poems, Ancient and Modern) compiled in 1201 by Imperial Command contains ninety-four of his poems, the largest representation of any poet contributing to this masterpiece anthology.

PINE TREES IN THE SNOW



By Shunkyo Yamamoto (1871-1933)
Painted in black and white on paper
Owned by The Education Ministry

This is a magnificent painting of pine trees in the snow, painted on a six-fold screen. A few branches bent as if they could not bear the weight of snow are clearly drawn.

This picture, characterized by a realism which is the outcome of penetrating observation on the part of the painter, and in which only black ink is used, is striking in the decorative effect produced by the contrast of black and white. Rendered in bold brushwork it gives an impression of grandeur to the beholder.

Shunkyo Yamamoto was born in Shiga Prefecture and went to Kyoto, where he studied under Kansai Mori in the tradition of the Maruyama school. He also made a serious study of the art of western painting, rivalling Seiho Takeuchi as the foremost painter in Kyoto art circles. Shunkyo was well known as a member of the Imperial Fine Art Academy and Artist to the Imperial Household. This picture is one of the representative paintings of his middle years, which was followed by many excellent landscapes.

(This is the fifth of the regular Sunday series on masterpieces of Japanese arts presented by the Japan Times and Advertiser with the cooperation of the Society for International Cultural Relations).

Victories Pave Way For Building Sphere

(Continued From Page 3)

tary defeat of the Germans to humiliate nor the Versailles Treaty to strangulate them. To the Japanese the racial doctrine of the Teutons is of no concern, nor have they ever espoused such purely as a national principle.

"On the contrary, there is diffused in our blood, as savants admit, all manner of the Asiatic blood, the transfusion having started long, long ago. Ours cannot be considered in terms of 'Blood and Soil' but is an embodiment of a great ideal, Hakko-ichiu or one brotherhood. This is what has been realized after 26 centuries of our history.

"Our conception of Hakko-ichiu rejects all the western ideas and ideals of isms appertaining to the State or race, although some claim is made that a certain aspect of totalitarianism harmonizes with our highly centralized form of national structure. Yet if our form of State be tinged with totalitarian ideas in any part, it is only in so far as we stand opposed to the liberalism and democracy of the West. What we espouse is neither German Nazism nor Italian Fascism; ours is fundamentally a conception of one brotherhood as embodied in Hakko-ichiu whose source of power and authority is traced to the Imperial Family.

Scope Will Be Widened

"Under and by virtue of such distinct conception of our national principle we expect to enact our role of leadership on the stage of Greater East Asia. And with these expectations our scope of views will be widened, not limited to only the 380,000 square kilometers of Japan, but will extend over the 15,000,000 square kilometers of the Greater East Asia. Even further, we are destined to ponder, visualize, dispose and act over the great expanse of the Pacific areas with its 180,000,000 square kilometers, and still farther on, over the 250,00.000 square kilometers which include the Indian Ocean. This is, in short, our conception of the influence coming under the doctrine of Greater East Asia which we may aptly call Greater East Asianism.

"Greater East Asianism will not deny racialism or the racial ideal for certain division of mankind. In essence racialism is an actuality, a result of long history. In this respect, there are, besides the Japanese, the Chinese, Manchurians, Mongols, Filipinos, Indonesians, Annamites, Thais, Burmese, and Malays who are the Asiatics, belonging to this sphere and coming under the scope of Greater East Asianism.

"These different Asiatic races have common culture, having been developed through a long history. They belong to Greater East Asia and cannot be considered separate from it, nor can they subsist if separated. Even if they aspire for independence, they cannot have it without support from the rest. Only through their affiliation with Greater East Asia can they be truly independent, and only through living in Greater East Asia can they subsist and enjoy their livelihood. Anything contrary to this, such as racial self-determination has no place in this sphere; it cannot be considered in the term of Greater East Asia.

"By subsisting as a race, enjoying their livelihood in Greater East Asia, they can have their liberty and, at the same time, shall assume obligation. They must realize that such freedom is sweet but at the same time such obligation is severe.

"They are to gain such liberty, enjoy such livelihood and bear such responsibility all by reason of the War of Greater East Asia, which is being successfully fought by Japan who is committed to their liberation from the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism.

"Japan, after all, is not a country conceived of imperialism like the Western aggressors. Japan is dedicated to the principle of live and let live, besides her own liberation from the same source. That the different races of Greater East Asia shall all find proper places to live in, in the best scheme of things, has been repeatedly declared by her responsible leaders.

"Japan will not play false to her solemn promise. She cannot betray even if she want to, but must be true to the core, or she will lose the confidence of the rest of Greater East Asia and this war will have been fought without meaning. We cannot afford to shed even a single drop of our blood meaninglessly.

Must Reciprocate

"Inasmuch as we are committed to fight Anglo-American imperialism to the last in order to liberate the Asiatic people from that menace, they must in turn appreciate our true intentions; they must reciprocate not only in words but in deeds as well. They must also realize that this epochal fight we are waging transcends the idea of mere racialism, racial aggrandization, isolationism or materialism and that it is dedicated to the cardinal principle of Greater East Asia which stands on the broad ideal of one brotherhood.

"That we stand for the liberation of the Asiatic people from the aggression and exploitation of the Western Powers must not be considered in the term of liberalism being worked out to that end. Because of their conceptions of their democratic form of government they have been using liberalism for their sales talk in order to exploit the Oriental people. Altogether such conceptions of theirs have proved false and fallacious in the light of history.

"We cannot be false, disloyal and spurious like our enemy democracies, for we cannot promise anything impossible. It is impossible for us to be artificial in promising independence which is far from realization as amply illustrated by the instances of India and the Philippines. Likewise it is impossible to liberate the people of Greater East Asia in the term of the liberalism which the democracies have long been abusing for their ulterior purposes. It is a falsehood if we do. It is incompatible with the spirit of Greater East Asia.

"As far as the southern areas are concerned with respect to their deliverance, they will obtain it in due course of time and as the plan of Greater East Asia is worked out. We are still in fight, ours being the racial liberation carried out in appreciation of liberty to be enjoyed by the Indonesians, Annamites, Malays, Filipinos, etc. They are expected to enjoy such liberty both by themselves and in their mutual relationships. It will be grander and more substantial than what has ever been had, higher than what has been the case in the Philippines and British dominions.

"And it is highly possible that such liberty will take on a new form affecting their political, economic and cultural aspects of life, and last but by no means least, their racial, mutual interdependency.

"In other words, the great principle of Greater East Asia will be translated into deeds. It will be put into effect in which the Greater East Asia is reorganized and reconstructed into a mutual, interdepending, cooperative and co-prosperity sphere. It is not conceived in the term of Western liberalism, but of the broad principle of live and let live, with their liberation based upon a true and fundamental rebirth of their existence under Greater East Asia. This is the true meaning of the reconstruction of Greater East Asia."

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, 10 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7:05, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Sunday
—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk, "History of the Southern Sphere Culture (3)," by Takeo Itazawa.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Tamotsu Gohara.
9:00 "Records of Victories," by Phono-film, 9th Edition.
10:00 News; Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under Tamaki Maeda: Suite "The Bird"; Waltz "Blue Danube" (Ivanovici) and others.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Wind Music.
1:00 Naniwabushi; Cello solo by Takashi Kurata: "Concerto in D Major" (Vivaldi) and "Variation on The Theme of Mozart" (Beethoven).
3:00 News; Noh Comedy; Koto, Shamisen and Shakuhachi Concert.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; "Low Temperature Science," by Misao Emi.
6:30 Talk, "Weak Points of the American Race," by Yutaka Oshima.
8:00 Story Telling; Solo Wind Music Band.
9:00 News; Poem Recital.
10:00 Time; Today's Situation; News.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

bath-mat. It is the same quality of inventive insight which penetrates into the very essence of things he sees—the same quality which enabled Robinson Crusoe to live happily on an uninhabited isle, to invent the submarine by seeing how fish swim in the water, or an airplane by seeing how birds fly, or to achieve what must appear to the ordinary intelligence all but impossible or miraculous. It is also the same quality which can make the greatest possible use of any given tool, or attain the same purpose in any enterprise without any of the tools generally considered indispensable in effecting it.

Tenugui

The so-called Japanese towel, or tenugui (hand-wiper), made of a strip of cotton cloth, one foot wide and three feet long, though it has been almost replaced by the proper towel now universally used, was a wonder of diverse usefulness until half a century ago. An indispensable requisite of travel it served the persons of Yedo days more uses than one could easily count. It was used as a cap, a neckcloth, a rope, a handbag, a pocketbook, fishing-net and what not as well as towel, handkerchief, pillow-cover, and a furoshiki, too. It reminds me of a man who, while sojourning in London, at the invitation of a friend, went to Oxfordshire on a visit of a few days. He had taken with him a toothbrush and a tenugui, nothing else.

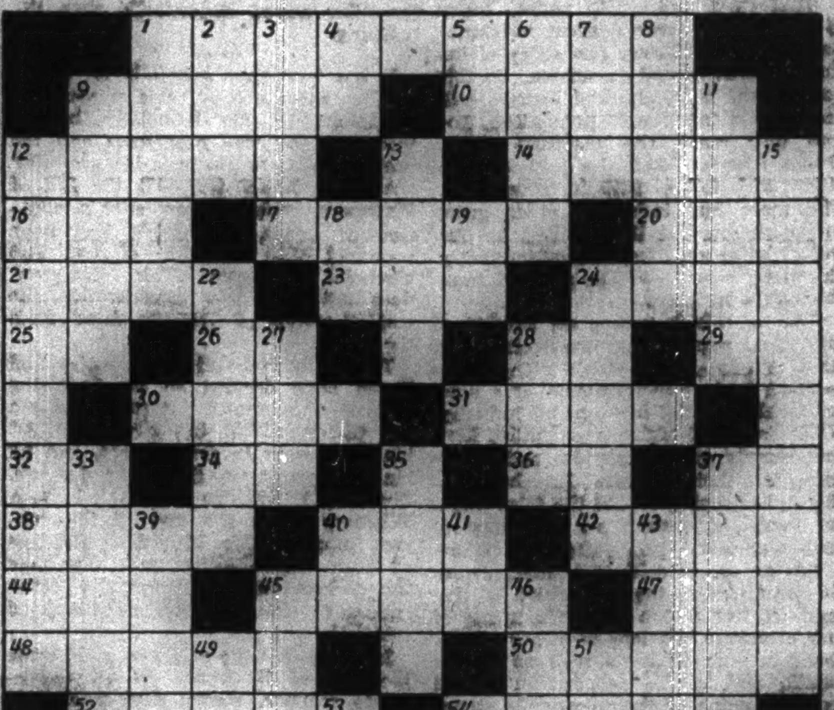
He was met by his host at the station, when the latter asked, "Where is your bag?" When informed that his Japanese visitor had brought nothing save a toothbrush and a tenugui, the Englishman made as bland a gesture of surprise as it was possible for the Britisher to make, and later at the dinner in which his family were joined by some neighbors, made a little speech, "Here is a man from Nippon, who, sojourning at a hotel in London, is visiting us in the countryside on a few days' stay, and in doing so, has brought with him in the way of luggage a toothbrush and an old-fashioned Japanese towel. Would any Englishman under the same circumstances dream of, etc., etc.?"

The Japanese visitor in question had no intention to give his host an object lesson in the superb qualities of Kiyo and simplicity, but had merely acted as commonsense dictated not encumbering himself with superfluous impediments for show or vanity. He had no occasion to use even his tenugui during his stay of two or three days in Oxford.

(To Be Concluded)

Can You Do It? By Sax

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 4
(Army Victory Special)



ACROSS
1. Where Japanese troops landings started Malay campaign on Dec. 8.
9. Malay state.
14. Decorations.
10. Line of battle .
12. These are easily bent by some of Japan's enemies.
14 Decorations.
16. Pie (scrambled).
17. Saturated.
20. Girl's name.
21. Fight for breath.
23. Organic life (prefix).
24. Extremely strong.
25. Editor.
26. Suffix.
28. Afternoon.
29. Yard.
30. Stamina.
31. Promise.
32. Itself.
34. The same.
36. Prefix.
37. Musical note.
38. Depraved.
40. Match.
42. Den.
44. Number of house on Downing Street where gloom reigns.
45. Watery ground.
47. Vehicle (backwards).
48. Excessive.
50. Flower, choice part (backwards).
52. Jacket.
54. Ford.
55. Objective of Malay campaign, sighted on 55th day.

DOWN
1. Maintains.
2. Lyric piece.
3. Well known news agency.
4. Exclamation.
5. High Frequency.
6. Host.
7. Eggs.
8. Insufficiently.
9. Massage.
11. Town in Tenasserim district taken early in Burma campaign.
12. Empire Day.
13. Impartial.
15. Army (2 words).
18. Died.
19. Decisive blow.
22. Danger.
24. Force.
27. Disencumber.
28. Seed-vessel.
33. Important happening.
35. Discharge.
37. Faces.
39. River in India.
40. Parent.
41. Street (backwards).
43. Stand up.
45. Second half of port in Burma.
46. Honoured one.
49. One (prefix).
51. Rocky peak.
53. Coast-guard.
54. Candle-power.

TODAY'S WORD TEASER

Change LION into GOAT in five steps.

One way is:
Cave, Case, Cast, Fast, Fist, Fiat, Flat.

Solution of Crossword No. 3
(Look for today's solutions next Sunday.)

Solution of Last Teaser next Sunday.)

D	U	P	L	I	C	A	T	E	■	K	N	A	V	E
A	■	O	■	T	■	■	■	K	■	O	■	P	■	L
V	E	I	L	I	N	G	■	I	N	T	E	R	N	E
Y	■	N	■	N	■	■	■	N	■	A	■	I	■	C
J	I	T	T	E	R	B	U	G	S	■	S	C	O	T
O	■	E	■	R	■	A	■	■	■	P	■	O	■	I
N	O	R	M	A	N	S	■	H	O	R	A	T	I	O
E	■	■	■	N	■	E	■	O	■	A	■	■	■	N
S	A	U	N	T	E	R	■	T	I	G	H	T	E	R
L	■	N	■	S	■	■	■	E	■	M	■	R	■	E
O	B	I	S	■	U	N	P	L	E	A	S	A	N	T
C	■	C	■	S	■	A	■	■	■	T	■	N	■	U
K	N	O	T	T	E	D	■	L	A	I	S	S	E	R
E	■	R	■	U	■	I	■	■	■	S	■	I	■	N
R	O	N	I	N	■	R	O	O	M	M	A	T	E	S

REICH WAR FINANCE IN SOUND CONDITION

Only One-Half of Expenditures Covered With Credits—1941 Income Shows Increase

Transocean

BERLIN, February 4—"Germany's financing of the war already has shown clearly that all hopes of the enemy for a financial breakdown of the Reich are and will be mere illusions", Reich Finance Minister Count Schwerin von Krosigk stated yesterday.

Germany, he went on to say, had learned a lesson from the World War, from the days of reparation payments, from inflation and deflation. In view of the complete control of Germany's trade and industry, a fundamental change of methods of financing was not necessary.

Germany's finance and credit policy never has been dogmatic but always has utilized opportunity of the moment and has taken money for the conduct of the war where it was available, he continued.

Contrary to World War conditions when only 13 per cent of the cost of the conduct of the war was covered by revenues from taxation, this percentage has now risen to 50 per cent so that only half of the costs must be covered with credits.

No other state at war has succeeded in doing this, particularly Great Britain. Germany's revenues from taxation have risen from Reich Marks 6,800,000,000 in 1933 to RM 32,000,000,000 in 1941. The nation's income has jumped from RM 46,000,000,000 in 1933 to RM 80,000,000,000 in 1938 and is estimated to be between RM 11,000,000,000 and RM 115,000,000,000 for 1941.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 6)

ing. "I can only put my trust in prayer to the Lord Buddha. Without seeing him, I will pray for him every morning and evening. Love, after all, must lead to prayer. Only prayer is infinite love."

Yuiyen feels the loneliness that creeps into Shinran's heart as the latter thus casts off his son, and he exclaims that human life is much too solitary. Yet, says Shinran, to be lonely is life itself. "As man lives on he gradually loses those that are precious to him. How many, indeed, are those I myself have lost during my lifetime. Ah, let those perish that must perish. Let those crumble that must crumble. And let only those remain that are sound of heart and can resist adversity. I want to grasp them tightly and take them with me to the grave."

(To Be Concluded)

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EXPERIENCED woman cook and two amah wanted, speaking English. Box 22, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GERMAN firm in Tokyo requires experienced, reliable and efficient bookkeeper. Please apply stating particulars to Box 12, Japan Times, Tokyo.

VACANCY in German firm for lady office clerk, with knowledge of English, typewriting and preferably some accounting. Apply stating particulars to Box 13, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED immediately cook-amah for foreign family of three. Good salary. Box 16, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

COOK, age 40, experienced in German cooking, good recommendation. Apply Box 586, Japan Times, Yokohama.

YOUNG foreign girl seeks position. Has experience in stenography and accounting. Apply Box 5, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG man, 23, experienced in export with good knowledge of English and French, seeks position here or abroad. Excellent steno-typist. Apply Box 587, Japan Times, Yokohama.

WELL educated Nisei, speaking and writing Japanese and English fluently, competent translator and typist, seeks part-time engagement. Afternoon only. Apply Box 24, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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FOREIGN style house 7-9 rooms, with garden, Azabu or vicinity, immediately. Tel. Mita 2541.

JAPANESE or foreign style furnished cottage in Miyanoshita or Hakone. Apply Box 18, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED immediately large house in Azabu, Akasaka or convenient locality, rent 200 to 250 yen. Apply Yotsuya 1532.

For Rent, Tokyo

IMMEDIATELY small furnished room in foreign house, Nogizaka. Box 15, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TWO-STORIED foreign style house, 55 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, 3 minutes to bus and tram stops, Dr. Masujima's Compound, formerly occupied by Mr. Crocker, American Embassy, 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms with gas geysers, central heating, servant quarters, garage. Apply Rent ¥500. Apply Masujima's office, Tel. Ginza 57-4037.

Miscellaneous

UTILIZE our service when applications for permit or report to the Government regarding Foreign Exchange Control Law and Freezing Law or others are desired to be made out. Quick and dependable service assured. Jiro Hatane Trade Office, Tel. 57-1390, Taikaku Bldg., 3, 5-chome, Nishi-Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

INSTRUCTION in Japanese script wanted by young German lady, preferably in Yokohama. Has some knowledge of spoken language. Please apply Box 584 Japan Times, Yokohama.

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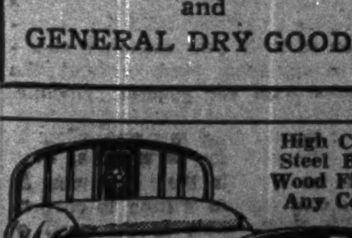

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JAPANESE lessons given in English at pupil's home. Many years' experience in this line and some knowledge of German and Spanish. Moderate fee. Apply personally for particulars, to Seikichi Miwa, 119, 1-chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku.

JAPANESE taught by a teacher of experience, author of "Japanese Conversation Reader"; terms moderate. Address: To Oita, No. 13 Nagate-cho 5-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

PIANO lesson taught by an Eurasian lady. Box 21, Japan Times, Tokyo.

SPANISH lessons given by Spanish university graduate. Apply Box 23, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; U.S. Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo

Wanted to Buy

BOOKS new or secondhand, bought at high prices. We will call immediately on notification to Nagata Book Store, near Ikuta Shrine, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 3616.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

LADY'S Ski shoes, in good condition, size 38, wanted to buy. Box 17, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SHORT wave radio wanted by a diplomat, must be in good condition. Box 19, Japan Times, Tokyo.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

USED clothing, decorative articles, gramophone records and other things bought at reasonable prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

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REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

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PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUSE: Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura-Munemoto Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-5 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

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PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-8 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

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LOWERING PROPOSED IN SAVINGS INTEREST

Difference With Bank Deposit Yield Wanted Narrowed Down; Issue Pending

Opinion is advanced in various quarters as to the advisability of lowering the interest rate on deferred savings of savings banks, as this has been placed in an advantageous position, as compared with other kinds of deposits, as a result of the recent tax increase, reports the Chugai Shogyo. What policy the Finance Ministry will follow on this question is watched with attention.

The difference between the yield of bank deposits and postal savings interest rate has narrowed down. Recognizing the need of encouraging savings, the Government did not lower the interest rate of the postal savings deposits. The interest rates of deferred savings of savings banks range from 3.3 to 3.4 per cent a year. Moreover, savings less than ¥5,000 are exempted from taxation. This privilege has made deferred savings profitable compared with other kinds of deposits, as the Government raised taxes.

Net Yield 2.85 %

The net yield of bank deposits is 2.85 per cent, while the interest rate is 3.3 per cent. The interest rate of the postal savings deposits is 2.76 per cent. On the other hand, however, the interest rate on deferred savings is 3.3 per cent net, being subjected to no taxation. This has motivated some sections to advance the opinion of reducing the interest rate on deferred savings to balance the relations with other interest rates.

This also was made a subject of discussion at a recent meeting of bankers at the Bank of Japan. Savings banks, however, are non-committal on this question, as they are fearing a possible decrease in the increase of deposits, if the interest rate is lowered. However, they are not in a position to oppose a decision, if this is fixed by the Finance Ministry. How soon this will be decided pro or con is left to the Ministry, the journal comments.

GOV. DISCLOSES POLICY ON ELECTRICAL CONTROL

Nine Power Companies to Be In Full-swing Activity After April 1

A disclosure on the Government policy for electrical power charge and the supervision over the nine electric power distribution companies was made by Soji Fujii, Director of the Electricity Board of the Communications Ministry, in the House of Representatives on Friday, substance of which is reported by the Chugai as follows:

(1) To repress the Japan Electric Power Generation and Distribution Company's wholesale price for electricity, at a level lower than cost, is undesirable, as it will hinder the healthy growth of the company. Cost of various elements constituting the production of electricity has much increased, nor is it believed the rising tendency of cost will abate. Power sale price should be adjusted in relation to cost, at some convenient future. But power price adjustment should be made to conform with the low price and other national policies.

(2) Because of the extreme importance attached to the electric industry and its mission to the nation in time of war, utmost attention must be shown over the supervision of the industry. To that end the Government wishes to create a special supervisory agency to assist the industry to completely fulfil its vital mission to the country.

Nine electric power distribution control companies in nine localities of Japan will begin their full-swing activities on and after April 1. A new Electric Structure will be raised over these companies and the revitalized Japan Electric Power Generation and Distribution Company, for supplying motive power of warring Japan, adds the paper.

OSAKA CITY FOUNDS BODY TO GIVE AID TO TRADERS

Extension of Credit Promised Small Concerns Needing Financial Help

The Osaka Municipal Office will found a body known as the Osaka Municipal Credit Guarantee Society, to extend financial aid to small industrialists and traders in distress. The society will be supplied with ¥300,000 as a working fund. The Municipality has issued an appeal to leading banks, credit associations, trust companies, people's banks traders and industrialists banks and other financial agencies of the city for their cooperation in this worthy enterprise, says the Nippon Kogyo.

The society will stand for the extention of credit guarantee to small entrepreneurs in distress enabling them to receive loans from banking houses. It will also give them advice on financial matters in general.

Apart from the ¥300,000 which will be subsidized by the Osaka Municipal office, the society will accept any subscriptions and donations from interested quarters. It will also receive fees from clients for services rendered.

Muneji Sakama, Mayor of Osaka is chosen president of the society and he will be assisted by a board of directors and advisers. In addition the Municipality is prepared to be responsible up to ¥1,000,000 in 1942 for compensating financiers who incurred loss through their extension of loans to people guaranteed by the society, adds the paper.

ANGLO-U.S. MONEY SWEPT OUT

War Without Foreign Loans Is Factor of Big Significance in Conflict With United States, Britain

One of the outstanding points brought out in the course of the discussions on public finance in the Diet is the consciousness that the War of Greater East Asia is to be paid for entirely without incurring foreign loans. Meanwhile, the monetary influences of the United States and Britain have been swept out of the southern regions almost at a single stroke, the Asahi says in a lengthy article on the financial and monetary policies of the Government as revealed in the Diet.

Since Japan dived into the war against the United States and Britain, the characteristic of the War of Greater East Asia, which includes the punitive operations against the Chiang Kai-shek regime, has increasingly gained in clarity. This characteristic is that we are to contruct even while we fight. In the spheres of our finance and economy, this constructive side has come to be more and more emphasized.

Our finance and economy are charged with the extremely important mission of raising the funds necessary to smash the United States and Britain by increased taxes and to establish a Greater East Asia monetary sphere in the southern regions from which the financial power of the United States and Britain has been completely swept out. From both the currency and credit channels, aid must be given to the constructive work of developing the resources of the southern regions.

Bank Law Amended

In order to consolidate the wartime monetary structure at home, the Government has submitted to and obtained the consent of the Diet for the legislation of a Bank of Japan Law, Southern Development Bank Law and other important monetary laws.

By a thorough adjustment in the Bank of Japan system, the convertible note system on which the central bank is founded has been abolished in favor of a managed currency system off the gold standard. By this change, the Government can now fix the volume of currency in any manner found suited to the aims of economic policy, since the restrictions imposed on issues by the amount of gold reserves are no longer to operate.

At the same time, the Government can now set the Bank of Japan to the tasks of industrial financing, market operation, foreign exchange transactions and maintenance and development of the credit system. The bank will now be in a vastly better position to smooth the financing of industries either directly or by its good offices.

Restrictions Removed

The Government has also obtained the consent of the Diet to make amendments to the laws governing the Hokkaido Development Bank and the banks of agriculture and industry. The industrial financing of these banks have hitherto been restricted by law but by the amendments made in the laws they can now advance loans to agricultural, industrial, livestock and fishing enterprisers without mortgage, if the banks have margins in their immovables financing.

A Wartime Financing Bank is to be established to finance or invest in industries which are vital to the State but which are more or less financially risky. In case the bank should incur losses in consequence of financing or investing in such an enterprise, the Government is to pay compensation. This system will infinitely speed up the process of industrial financing in contrast to the existing system in which the Government must on each occasion order the Industrial Bank of Japan to advance funds.

The Government has also undertaken to make the wishes of the State penetrate into every corner of the monetary world by inducing the various financial institutions throughout the country to organize themselves into strong control bodies in accordance with the National General Mobilization Law. This is designed to accelerate financing and to exercise guidance in the direction of public bond and corporate debenture absorption.

For the development of the southern regions, the Government is averse to allowing individual capitalists to use the resources of the South for personal gain. Its policy apparently is to develop the southern resources in accordance with well worked-out plans and for this purpose the Southern Development Bank is to exercise strong control over developmental financing. This bank is expected to be established some time in March.

New Monetary Order

The financial system of the southern countries has hitherto been controlled by Britain, the United States and the Netherlands but with the British, American and Dutch power in the South broken or about to be broken, the construction of a new monetary order in the South has become an urgent task. The amendments made in the Bank of Japan system will enable the bank to undertake exchange settlements with foreign financial institutions and to conclude exchange liquidation agreements with the central or exchange banks of the various co-prosperity sphere countries to install liquidation accounts in Tokyo.

Thus the stage has now been set for vast monetary operations in the South with Tokyo as headquarters. The Southern Development Bank which can make currency and financial adjustments on the scene will discharge an important part in the over-the-counter monetary administration of the Imperial Government.

When the time comes for the carrying out of the exchange of materials between the Greater East Asia Sphere and the European New Order Sphere led by Germany, the Bank of Japan will be able to function as the draft settlement center at this end just as the Reichsbank will function as such at the other end.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya has reiterated on various occasions the importance of savings, since it is estimated that public bonds to the amount of ¥16,300,000,000 are to be issued, so that, if the funds necessary for productivity expansion are put at ¥6,000,000,000 as in the current year, the goal of savings for the next fiscal year beginning April 1 will exceed ¥22,000,000,000. He has also stated that the Government will not impose compulsory savings or compulsory bond holdings by recourse to law. His grounds for this policy are that if compulsory savings should be enforced, such savings as have hitherto been made spontaneously would take flight by one means or another, while the moral effect of such a measure would be most undesirable.

No Compulsion Required

If every citizen worked as hard as he could, economized consumption as much as he could and made up his mind to save, the goal set for national savings can easily be reached, according to the Finance Minister.

Although, of course, the purchasing power of one yen in those days was far greater than nowadays, the war spendings of Japan in the Russo-Japanese War, on which our country staked its national fortunes, totaled only ¥1,508,000,000, of which ¥800,000,000 represented foreign loans. The war spendings since the outbreak of the China Affair have already totaled ¥47,128,000,000, of which not one sen has been borrowed from any foreign country. In view of this reassuring fact, there is no need of any compulsory measures to achieve the savings or bond absorption aims of the Government, concludes the Asahi.

NEW GUINEA ENJOYS MINERAL RESOURCES

Territory Termed Treasure Trove of Tropical Goods; Copra Abundant

With the rapid southward progress of the Imperial Forces, Australian-mandated New Guinea has been brought almost within hailing distance. In consternation, the Government of Australia reportedly has declared martial law over the territory, which is termed a treasure house of tropical products and rich minerals such as gold, petroleum, silver, manganese, lead, coal, mica and other minerals, says the Chugai in giving a timely introduction to the region.

The Australian-mandated New Guinea, formerly a colony of Germany, comprises the northern end of New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, the Admiralty Islands and Solomon Islands with an aggregate area of 93,000 square miles, or equivalent to that of Japan's mainland and Shikoku Island put together. The region is very sparsely inhabited, totaling but 500,000.

Copra is the principal product. Arable lands total 230,000 acres, or 95 per cent of the cultivated area of the region. Annual exports of copra amounted to some 80,000 pounds sterling. Other important products are cocoa, kapok and coffee.

Advanced Methods Wanted

In addition rice, corn and tobacco are also produced in small quantities, which can be improved by the application of more advanced agricultural methods.

The territory has been noted from old for its gold. Petroleum, silver, copper, manganese, lead, coal, mica, sulphur, and platinum deposits of sizable amounts are known to abound. The richest gold vein is found in the the Morobe district, Kieta and New Ireland also producing some. Annual gold exports of the territory amounted to 300,000 ounces, or 70,000 pounds in value.

Australian Papua with an area of over 90,000 square miles, lies south of Australian-mandated New Guinea. The mainland of New Guinea comprises 87,000 square miles, and the remainder the Louisiade group and other islands belonging to the territory. No more than some 500,000 people inhabit this vast tract of land, with hardly any industry worth mentioning. The main products are cocoa, sweet potatoes, breadfruits, lemons, bananas and dyestuff materials.

Gold, copper, lead, iron, manganese, platinum and other valuable mineral deposits are found in the territory also, but they have hardly been touched. Islands blessed with beautiful climate, abounding in luscious tropical products and valuable minerals, and seas teeming with fishes, are extending welcome for energetic people to come over and convert the wilds into flourishing centers of civilization, concludes the paper.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.1	+ .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	96.5	+ .50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.9	+ .70
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.35	— .30
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	106.40	same

SPECIAL STEEL FIRM TO BE ESTABLISHED

Government-Designated Sales Companies to Merge and Form Unified Agency

A special steel sales company will be established through the amalgamation of the Government-designated steel sales agencies here shortly, reports the Miyako.

The purpose of the establishment of the company is to unify and simplify the sales structure of special steel in Japan.

The proposed company will be capitalized at ¥1,000,000 all paid up, of which ¥500,000 will be furnished by the Special Steel Council, ¥300,000 by the designated steel sales agencies and the rest by un-designated steel dealers. The head of the Special Steel Council will be made president of the company, and its directors and auditors will be selected from among steel distributors and manufacturers.

Special Steel Handled

The company will handle all the special steel goods produced in this country except those for military purposes, and the organization will be assisted by the steel wholesalers and sales agencies who will later be designated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

At present there are 730 sales agencies in Japan. Some of these agencies, which are small in size, will be merged together simultaneously with the commencement of business by the company, says the paper.

Meanwhile, the same paper reports that the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry will increase its capitalization from ¥240,000,000 to ¥480,000,000. The decision will be laid before the regular semi-annual meeting of the company's shareholders which is scheduled to be held at its main office here on February 26.

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 14
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,977,291
Over Issues	277,291
Deposits	661,452
Loans	571,623

BOTH DEFENSE, PEACE SUPPORTED ON MART

Traders Take to Fresh Operations on Establishment of Asia Council

Both the stocks of defense and peace industries were firmly maintained on the Tokyo Stock Erchange Saturday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

Welcoming the establishment of the Greater East Asia Construction Council by the Government, all the traders conducted fresh operations in disregard of the usual easy week-end sentiment.

Although the shares of Mitsubishi Heavy Industry and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery were not so active, Niigata Iron Works and Nichiro Fishery advanced steadily. Niigata Works, old, gained 90 sen and its new 70 sen, in the morning.

Almost all fiber shares were irregular, but were supported by strong under-currents. In the short-term section, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, and Teikoku Rayon, new, moved up by 50 sen and 70 sen respectively.

The bourse issue closed at ¥132.10 on the day.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.			Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	61.7	d	.3	66.3	67.0
Do, new (25)	36.7	u	.1	37.2	37.6
Kanegafuchi Spin. (50)	155.0	....		156.6	157.3
Do. new (25)	98.6	u	.2	99.2	99.8
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....		....	101.0	101.7
Do. new (37½)	92.0	d	.2	92.1	92.6
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.4	u	.3	34.5	33.9
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	74.0	d	.4	....	74.8
Electric-chemical (50)	60.0	d	.2	....	60.8
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	63.4	d	.2	....	64.4

Second Section

	Clos.			Mar.	Apr.
N. Y. K. (50)	111.0	d	.7	....	112.9
Do, new (37½)	96.0	d	.4	97.0	97.5
O. S. K. (50)	100.9	d	.6	101.7	102.9
Do. new (37½)	96.0	d	.4	97.0	97.5
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.7	d	.1	83.1	93.6
Do. new (25)	....		....	54.8	55.8
Uraga Dock (50)	137.0	u	.5	88.8	89.2
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	103.7	d	.8	104.1	105.0
Hitachi Works (50)	75.8	....		76.7	75.1
Steel Tube (50)	77.0	....		77.8	78.4

Third Section

	Clos.			Mar.	Apr.
S. M. R. (50)	72.1	d	.8	72.2	72.3
Japan Soda	30.7	u	.6	61.2	31.1
Japan Oil	81.4	d	.1	82.3	82.9
Karafuto Oil	51.0	d	.2	51.3	51.8
Shochiku	61.0	....		60.9	58.6

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5%	106.40	106.40	106.40	106.40
Second 5%	106.30	106.30	106.30	106.30
First 4%	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.6	132.4	131.6	132.1
N. Y. K., old	110.8	112.0	110.8	111.3
N. Y. K., new	96.1	96.8	96.1	96.5
Kanegafuchi Spin.	154.8	154.8	154.5	154.5
Do. new	98.3	99.0	98.3	98.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	91.8	92.4	81.8	92.2
Osaka Stock, new	71.9	72.5	71.9	72.2
Osaka Stock, new	71.9	72.5	71.9	72.2
S. M. Railway	72.1	72.1	71.4	71.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.9	103.9	103.7	103.7
Hitachi Works	759	75.9	75.7	75.7
Japan Steel Tube	76.7	77.0	76.6	76.6
Japan Oil	81.8	82.0	81.4	81.4
Japan Mining	62.1	62.2	62.1	62.2
Manchurian Ind	59.1	59.1	59.0	59.0

BODY ESTABLISHED FOR SUPREME TASK

Co-Prosperity Sphere Plans Placed in Hands of Men of All Walks of Life

Commenting on the establishment of the Greater East Asia Construction Council composed of 37 persons who have been chosen for their brilliance and resourcefulness, and charged with the supremely important mission of planning the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, leaders of the local financial, industrial and commercial community express the opinion that there is nothing to be said about the selection of personnel, but in view of past experience, the Government must see to it that hopes and opinions of the business world of Japan as a whole, are always reflected in the activity of the council, the Miyako reports.

Within a little more than two months after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Hongkong and the Philippines have fallen into Japanese hands, and all the leading newspapers in the world have begun to publish the obituary of Singapore on the front pages. As the current war is destined to develop into a protracted war, Japan must develop as fast as possible all the natural resources in the south-western Pacific area, and increase its fighting power.

Construction Council Setup

Well aware of this necessity, the Government organized Friday the Greater East Asia Construction Council with a personnel of 37 persons representing all walks of life—Diet members, presidents of great industrial corporations, noted scientists, financiers as well as a great scholar, an admiral and a high Buddhist priest.

As to the selection of the council members, leaders of the local financial, industrial and commercial community are in perfect accord with the Government. They were especially satisfied with the appointment as members of the council of many heads of the control associations of various industries, as it could be seen through the selections that the Government will give as much importance to the operation of these industrial control associations in this country as to the development of natural resources in the South.

These people, however, warn the Government that in view of the fact that many councils with leading personages established in the past by the Government were impracticable in many cases, the Government should be very careful about the operation of the council, and make extra efforts to have the hopes and opinions of businessmen clearly reflected in the activities of the council.

NEW LICENSES EXEMPTED FOR CERTAIN OPERATORS

Removal of Business Places Should Be Reported to Proper Authorities

In connection with the enforcement of the Enterprise License Ordinance, the Commerce and Industry Ministry in a notice gazetted on February 13, and going into immediate effect, specified the following three cases where operators of businesses will be exempted from applying for new licenses, reports the Miyako.

(1) When an enterpriser removes his business quarter from one place to another within the same town or village.

(2) When removal of business quarter is made requisite by reason of natural or other calamities.

(3) When evacuation is made necessary through the application of the Land Requisition Ordinance, or Land and Building Utilization Control Ordinance or when the quarter in question is demanded by Government or public organizations for making public use of the place in question.

Those who made removal of their licensed business quarters are required to report immediately the fact of removal to the authorities exercising control over the locality where they have made new entry, adds the Miyako.

Taiwan Electric Issues

The issuance of secured debentures Ni-Go of the Taiwan Electric Power Company amounting to ¥10,000,000 was announced by the Bank of Taiwan, of which ¥4,000,000 will be floated in general market. Yield rate is 4.3 per cent per annum, redeemable in 11 years.

Nippon Ships Must Replace Anglo-Dutch On Singapore Lines First Thing, Opinion

The first thing for the shipping companies in Japan to do after the fall of Singapore will be the replacement of the vessels of the K.P.M. with Japanese ships on all the service lines in the southwestern Pacific, declares Kikuo Kishida, director of the Osaka branch office of the Toa Shipping Company.

"Prior to the enforcement of the freezing measures against Japan by the British Government, the vessels of the Ishihara Industry Company and of the Nissan Company were running regularly between Kobe and Singapore, although they were mainly for the transportation of iron ore from Johore to this country.

"At that time, the majority of the ships regularly calling at Singapore was, of course, British. Next came Dutch ships. The number of ships passing through that port totaled 6,400, aggregating 15,000,000 tons a year.

"The regular service routes between Java and Borneo and between Thailand and India were practically monopolized by the Dutch K.P.M. in the past. However, some experts on shipping in Japan foresaw several years ago that Dutch shipping interests would finally be beaten by the Japanese in their competition over the southwestern Pacific because of the notoriously high freight rates of the former.

"As a matter of fact, the K.P.M. rate for carrying cargoes from Singapore to Java was nearly the same the Japanese shipping companies charged for transportation of the same cargoes from Africa to Singapore. This may sound incredible, but it is a true story.

"At any rate, the fall of Singapore is imminent and inevitable. The first thing for Japanese shipping interests to do after the occupation of Singapore will be the occupation of all the shipping lines in the southwestern Pacific which was dominated by the K.P.M."

BRITISH-U.S. LOANS TO CHIANG A GESTURE

With Burma Route Cut No Way Is Seen For Transit of Promised Aid

Foreign cables report the conclusion of American and British loans to the Chungking regime, but how this can be materialized is a matter for speculation, says a Shanghai dispatch to the Chugai Shogyo. Daily transportation capacity of 30,000 tons, of the Burma route, for the supply of munitions to Chungking used to be a boast of the British, but now the route has been rendered unserviceable, as a result of intensive Japanese aerial bombardments. With Japanese troops penetrating Burma, the "blood transfusion" route is now practically intercepted, leaving no prospects whatever of being used for the purpose again.

Moreover, the Southwestern Pacific is under the perfect control of Japan and this fact has made navigation of enemy ships impossible. How can it be possible for them to transport war materials and munitions to Rangoon under the circumstances, it is asked in Shanghai. As propaganda, the United States and Britain are reporting that an air route to Karachi in India by way of South America, the Atlantic and South Africa will meet the purpose. The air route takes five days and, moreover, no large quantity of articles can be shipped. All considered, the transportation is impracticable as a matter of fact.

Merely a Gesture

Why then did the United States and Britain decide to lend money to Chungking under such a hopeless condition? This was merely a gesture on their part, of giving their moral and material support to Chungking to retain Chiang Kai-shek in their camp, the dispatch says. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Dr. Sun Fo of Chungking has been releasing propaganda to the effect that Chungking will conclude peace with Japan, due to lack of American and British support. His opinion, moreover, is supported by many influential men. Seeing this situation, the United States and Britain have come to a decision to show their "sincerity" toward Chungking, no matter whether the actual transportation of materials is practical or not.

Since the War broke out, the dispatch further reports, prices of goods at Chungking have soared considerably, due to lack of materials. The United States and Britain also asked Chungking to send their troops to Burma to resist Japanese troops, but 200,000 Chungking troops who are reported to have penetrated Burma are not well-equipped with arms and munitions.

Chungking is in a panic over the fact that shipment of tea, tung oil, bristles and others, which are collaterally exported to the United States to the latter's loans, has been virtually suspended since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Chungking finance authorities, the report adds, are contemplating the shifting of these goods to narrow domestic markets.

U.S. Steel Slumps

U.S. Steel and automobile and railway shares slumped on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday on receipt of the news of the landings of the Japanese Forces on Singapore immediately followed by the ruthless attacks on the city from the air and on land, states a Domei dispatch reaching here from Buenos Aires. On this day, all the bulls refused to operate, making the turnover of the day extremely small.

Toho Profits Fixed

The directors of the Toho Motion Picture Company meeting on Thursday made assessment of the company's profit for the current business term and approved the continuation of nine per cent per annum dividend. The decision will be submitted for approval at the coming general shareholders' meeting on February 28.

Bill Clearings

February 14
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	173,989	91,935
Balance	30,745	26,715

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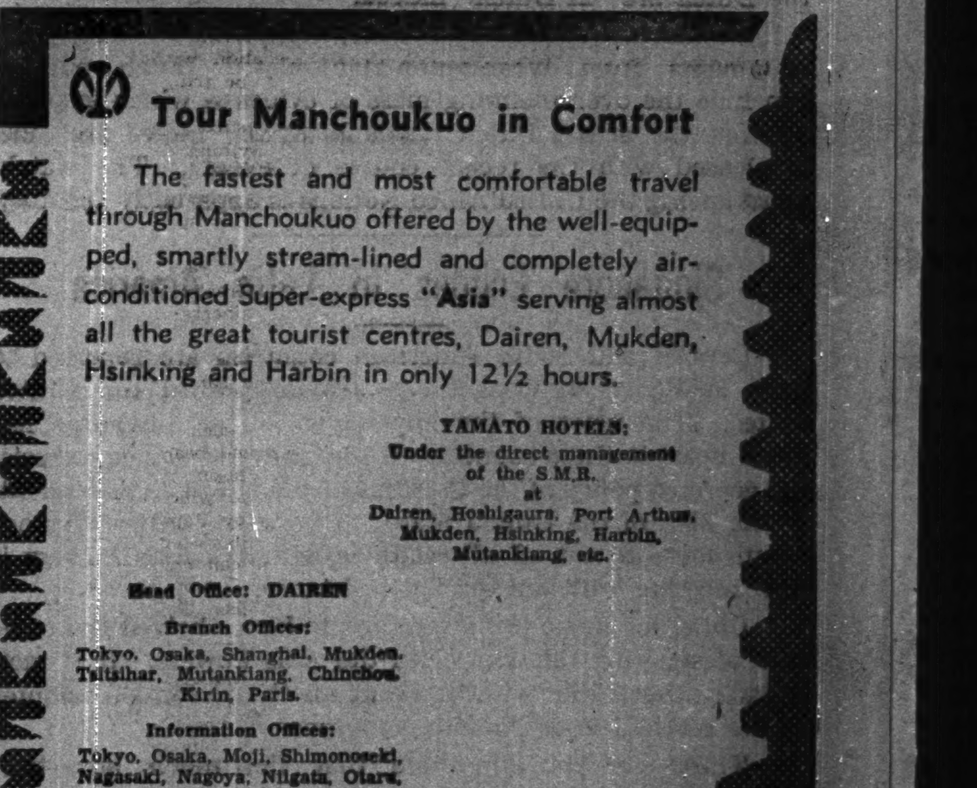

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1942

More Trouble for the Dutch

Close on the heels of the replacement of the American, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, by the Dutch Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich as commander-in-chief of the Allied naval forces in the Southwest Pacific, comes the apparently puzzling report that the Dutch are not at all pleased with the change. The belated recognition of the abilities of the veteran Dutch submarine expert would seem to be a source of great satisfaction to the Dutch, but an N. B. C. dispatch reports that people in Batavia are not at all enthusiastic and that in fact many of them received the news with a frown.

The reason is that ever since the outbreak of the war, the Dutch have been doing everything possible to prevent the war from spreading into the Netherlands East Indies and had opposed every plan of making Java the last line of resistance. The Netherlanders do not want Java to be converted into a battlefield, and they know that the presence of American forces would only invite disastrous defeats in the neighborhood of their most valuable possession.

Putting together the reactions to these two items of news, we can clearly understand the point of view of the Dutch. During the early days of the war, the fighting was kept successfully away from Java. With Japan concentrating on the British and American territories, and with Vice-Admiral Helfrich, born and bred in the Indies and unquestionably the greatest authority on the naval defense of that area in command, the Dutch safely felt that Java would be spared the worst horrors of the conflict.

When the American admiral who had retreated from the Philippines moved down into Java and was put in supreme command over the head of the more capable Dutch commander, however, the result was the disastrous battle off the Java Coast. The toll of that engagement was the virtual destruction of the effective portion of the Allied fleet in the East Indies waters. Although one American heavy cruiser was damaged, the Dutch, because their forces were more numerous, naturally also suffered the heaviest losses. Now after the Allied fleet is gone, the Dutch commander is being put in the position of authority. It is no wonder that the Dutch do not welcome being saddled with a responsible post after their forces have been crippled through the errors of the Americans. Why should the Dutch be forced to clean up the mess which the Americans have left?

The Americans invited the conflict into the region which the Dutch wanted to spare; the Americans then lost the critical battle in that area; and now, after sloughing off the responsibility to the Dutch, more Americans are coming to see to it that the conflict will continue to plague that area. No wonder the Dutch are unhappy.

From the other side of the world comes other news of more unhappiness for the Dutch. American military forces have occupied Curacao and Aruba, Dutch islands off the coast of Venezuela. Ostensibly the move was made with the concurrence of the Netherlands Government, but that Government is the government-in-exile which is a mere puppet of Anglo-American power. What the real Netherlanders think of this move can well be imagined. With the Netherlands' American possessions taken over by the United States, and with United States forces on the way to bring more disaster to the Netherlands' possessions in the East Indies, the Dutch are "in Dutch" indeed.

No amount of propaganda from Washington or inspired statements from Washington-manipulated Dutch puppets can hide the overwhelming mass of evidence which is piling up that the actual Dutch residents of the Indies are most displeased with the recent course of events. The watchword among the United Allied Nations is apparently Disunity.

Singapore Echoes in Latin America

Central and South American countries are reported to have suddenly stiffened their attitude toward the United States. The news of the impending fall of Singapore has given heart to these countries so that they are daring to resist the coercive policy of the Colossus of the North. Consequently the plan of the United States to force the entire Western Hemisphere to cut off all relations with the Axis Powers is now meeting with unexpected resistance.

Chile, for instance, is reported to have shelved the question of severing relations with the Axis Powers. It is most unlikely that Chile will follow at all the resolution adopted at the recent Rio de Janeiro conference.

These reports all prove that the much advertised "Hemispheric Solidarity" is an artificial creation of Washington imported southward at the point of American bayonets. When Washington weakens, as it is weakening now under the impact of the news of Singapore, the Latin American countries lose no time in showing their true colors.

THE UNCHANGING TAO

Tao in its unchanging aspect has no name. Small though it be in its primordial simplicity, mankind dare not claim its service. Could princes and kings hold and keep it, all creation would spontaneously pay homage. Heaven and Earth would unite in sending down sweet dew, and the people would be righteous unbidden and of their own accord.

All-pervading is the Great Tao. It can be at once on the right hand and on the left. All things depend on it for life, and it rejects them not. Its task accomplished, it takes no credit. It loves and nourishes all things, but does not act as master. It is ever free from desire. We may call it small. All things return to it, yet it does not act as master. We may call it great.

The whole world will flock to him who holds the mighty form of Tao. They will come and receive no hurt, but find rest, peace, and tranquillity.

Tao is a great square with no angles, a great vessel which takes long to complete, a great sound which cannot be heard, a great image with no form.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Adaptability

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part I

It will be no exaggeration or flattery to say that few civilized peoples on earth are armed with a larger measure of the quality we call "Kiyo" than the Japanese. It signifies "skill," "cleverness," "deft-handedness," "adaptability," "resourcefulness," etc. Literally the term "Kiyo" is made of two words "ki" (tools, instruments or machinery) and "yo" (use, utility, employment), signifying in their combined form "surpassing skilfulness in the use of tools and instruments." By the very nature of this quality Kiyo includes the capacity of doing without tools and instruments.

But the most important signification of the word "Ki" is that it is understood both in the smallest or lowest sense and in the highest. It includes, for instance, all the members of the body, especially fingers and toes, and also mental qualities, both natural and acquired, such as one may express by the English word "parts", so that Kiyo may be understood not only in the sense of nimble of fingers as applied to the handicraftsman making little trinkets but in the sense of the highest capacity identified with an ideal statesman, namely, the ability to make the most effective use of all the instrumentalities at his disposal.

Made It Out of Nothing

In the everyday use of the word Kiyo is applied to the clever or deft-handed man who can produce, say, children's toys, with no proper tools or with only rough-and-ready improvised ones, but in its higher sense it denotes an attribute which enables one to subdue a difficulty or meet an unexpected emergency by some ingenious method or inspired devise which may never occur to ordinary dull minds. Thus it implies nothing else than clever adaptability to circumstance or resourcefulness of brains, which is, of course, the outcome of a happy combination of natural genius and zealous cultivation.

To everyone of us will immediately occur scores of examples and illustrations of this famous Japanese quality, and I need only cite a few typical instances. There was an ex-prisoner who during his incarceration had produced a whole pack of Japanese playing-cards, as perfect a pack as any sold in the market. It is obvious that to produce a set of hana-awase—consisting of 48 small but very colorful playing-cards—would require several tools and materials, such as paper of various qualities, paints or ink—black, red, blue, etc.—writing brush, paste or glue, and a sharp penknife if not scissors. None of these things were obtainable in prison. He virtually created a pack of playing-cards out of nothing. How did he manage it?

Every time he was allowed to leave his cell, as when he went to the mess-room, he watched for and picked up scraps of things he thought might prove of use—bits of paper, cloth, charcoal, bamboo and rice-grains—and by long and patient toil, he made the necessary materials and tools out of them. By rubbing a piece of bamboo against a hard substance for a long time he could make an edged tool, as sharp as a razor, and neading a few grains of boiled rice with long patient rhythmic motion he could produce paste as adhesive as the best Arabian glue. Out of a fragment of cloth, or an advertisement bill printed in colored ink he could extract a few drops of ink—red, blue, etc.—while a piece of charcoal furnished first-rate black ink. So with a toothpick or a bit of straw he could both write and paint. By constant rubbing on the surface he could produce a wonderful gloss and hardness on both sides of each playing-card. He had produced not one but several packs, each a miracle of beautiful hana-awase which in finish as well as in durability could hardly be matched by any produced by professional mechanics with their proper tools.

Furoshiki

Another illustration of Japanese kiyo may be seen in that commonest of Japanese commodities in daily life known as "Furoshiki." It is in such universal use and so easily obtainable everywhere anytime that its wonderful utility is apt to be underestimated. You make a number of purchases—things of different shape and substance—and if you must carry them separately, as Western persons do, each done in different packing paper, you will be overwhelmed with an incongruous assortment of various burdens, a nuisance both to yourself and to others. If you use a bag, suitcase, trunk or any other receptacle in common use in Western countries, it is oftener than not either too big or too small for your purpose.

A single furoshiki, however, at once solves such difficulties. It enables you to reduce various packages and things to the smallest and the most compact and symmetrical size and shape one can imagine, and to carry them in an easy, graceful manner, without adding any appreciable weight to the load. When not used, it may be comfortably put in one of the pockets.

In cold weather you may put it round your neck as a muffler, and in summer use it as a shade against the sun. If caught in rain or a dust storm you may use it as a cover for your head and clothes. It may be improvised as a sheet when you have to sit down in a dirty place. In time of piping peace the all-serviceable furoshiki, it may in time of fight be turned to the lethal purpose of strangling your enemy. It is rightly one of his indispensables when the Japanese is traveling.

From its name "furoshiki" (literally, bath-sheet) we may infer that it was an invention thought of from the piece of cloth originally placed on the floor of the bath-room or the room adjoining it, to keep the spot dry from the feet of the bather—that is, the bath-mat. He was a genius, whoever he was, who first put the furoshiki to the uses as we do or invented it from the

(Continued on Page 4)

ELECTION OF CONGRESS VITAL U.S. ISSUE OF 1942

Harmony Between Democrats and Republicans Said Impossible

By DR. A. HALFLED

Hamburger Fremdenblatt

There is a flaw in the war dictatorship of President Roosevelt. This is the American Constitution which in spite of its age is still venerated as the basic law of the republic. It stipulates that Members of the House of Representatives are to be chosen every second year, while the Senators are to be in office for six years. For dictators who have to play the game according to democratic rules, there are limits which cannot be overstepped. Contrary to England the United States in the course of this year will be in the midst of an election campaign in the middle of the war.

In November, 1940 Roosevelt was elected President for the third time. It remains to be seen in November, 1942 whether the election for Congress will give a majority to the President with which he can work. Much attention has always been paid to these intermediate elections in the United States. Between Roosevelt's triumph of 1940 and the situation of 1942 more has happened in the interior development of the United States than ever before. A President who promised his people to keep it out of war, rid himself of this moral obligation by his foreign political actions as soon as he had obtained his re-election.

Undeclared Shooting War

The Lease-Lend law was enacted to enable the President to interfere in foreign affairs, the undeclared shooting war against Germany was opened and the East Asiatic encirclement front of the White House was formed against Japan. In every one of his utterances between November, 1940 and the outbreak of the Pacific war on December 8, 1941, President Roosevelt openly advocated the participation of the United States in the imperialistic war of Great Britain.

It is doubtlessly correct that Roosevelt finally succeeded in persuading the majority of his people to believe the thesis of a Japanese "attack" upon peaceful America. It is equally correct, however, that an overwhelming majority of the American people wanted to keep the country out of the war until the very last day. The war this time has become a hard reality for the United States too. It is no longer a joyful adventure as in 1917. For that reason the question whether it was really necessary will be asked with all the more determination, the more so as Pearl Harbor laid bare the boastfulness of the American political leader, to which there was no check in the time of the "pseudo-war."

Important Political Event

Roosevelt is not only President, he also is the leader of the Democratic party. The number of Representatives and Senators which will be gained by the Democrats in the November elections or lost to the Republicans will constitute the judgment of the people on the war policy of the President since November, 1940. This fact will make the election one of the most important political events outside of military hostilities.

Today already the approaching election is making itself felt. The election managers of the two parties, Democrat Flynn and Republican Martin, have opened the election campaign with declarations, from which it is impossible to conclude that harmony reigns supreme in the North American State edifice.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Spirits Rest at Peace

To the Editor:

With the successful landing by the Japanese Imperial Forces on the island of Amboina, announced on February 2 the spirits of the nine innocent Japanese who were ruthlessly massacred by the Dutch on that island in 1622, will at last rest at peace, 320 years after they were victimized by a dastardly act of the Dutch authorities. This incident referred to, which involved the massacre of several Englishmen and one Portuguese in addition to the Japanese, is typical of the barbarities perpetrated by the Dutch since their occupation of the "Spice Islands." This has been graphically recorded by Charles Macfarlane, a British author, in his "History of British India," from which I quote the following paragraph:

"The Dutch, who were more on a par with us at sea, were quite as jealous as the Portuguese; and when the English attempted to secure a share of the lucrative trade carried on with the "Spice Islands," the detestable massacre of Amboina was the immediate consequence. On that island, the largest in the Molucca group, and the richest in cloves, the Dutch had a strong castle, garrisoned by 200 men, while the English, only 18 in number, occupied a defenseless house in the town, being secured, as they conceived, by agreements and treaties with the Dutch. Yet the Dutch chose to suspect that these few Englishmen intended to dispossess them of their castle; and thereupon inviting them, in a friendly manner, to pay a visit to their governor in the castle, they there seized them, put them to rack and torture, and in the end cut off the heads of 10 of their number. One Portuguese and nine Japanese were put to death at the same time, as accomplices of the English, solemnly protesting as they died that they knew nothing of the imputed plot."

M. R.

Tokyo, February 12, 1942.

BURMA ROAD DOOMED TO PLAY IMPORTANT ROLE IN EAST ASIA

Lengthy Highway Said No Longer War Supply Route to Chungking; History of Construction Reviewed

By AMAR LAHIRI

Part I

Burma—called by the Chinese the Land of Mien and by the British the Eire in the Orient—is about to undergo an unprecedented political change under its impact with the War of Greater East Asia. Japan has included this country of idyllic charm and gossamer smile in its co-prosperity arch not only to liberate the Burmans from the alien bondage, but to completely terminate the gun-running traffic through the 771-mile long Lashio-Kunming highway, known to the world as the Burma Road.

The recent successful Japanese military operations in southern Burma have practically brought the trans-shipment of war supplies to Chungking to a standstill. The Burma Road is no longer a blood transfusion route of note. While Chiang Kai-shek has become to stem the onrush of Japanese advances deep into Burma, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are busy formulating plans to speed up the completion of the Assam-Sikang road link now under construction. They have come to realize that the Lashio-Kunming highway is fated to fall into the hands of the Japanese unless the southern Shan States and central Burma could be effectively defended.

No Conclusion Arrived at

The British proposal to construct an overland link between Upper Burma and Yunnan has been in the offing since 1885, when Burma was annexed by Pax Britannica. For that reason, within a few years after the stabilization of its control, negotiations were started with the then Peking Government of Dowager Empress Tsu Hsi for the permanent demarcation of a boundary line between Burma and China. But no conclusion was arrived at, with the result that the frontier between the two countries remained determined by the Scott Line on the British side and the Luchien Line on the Chinese side. However, in 1900 a convention was signed between Peking and London under which the latter agreed to extend the road-head from Lashio in the Shan States to the Chinese side at Wanting if and when the former desired to establish a road link by constructing a highway up to the Burmese frontier from Yunnan-fu.

Although this convention remained in force, no effort was made by either party to improve road communications. The land contact continued to be maintained through the old caravan route. The only significant thing was that since the convention stipulated acceleration of frontier trade relations, the Burma-Yunnan commerce began to develop as a localized affair. It never assumed any national character.

Melting Pot of China

For years Burma and Yunnan have been linked together by a mountain path which, passing through the border towns of Myitkyina and Bhamo, reaches Paoshan, a town in the province of Yunnan, via Tengyueh—now the melting pot of modern China and the primitive southwest region. Over this caravan route many renowned explorers and Sinologists have entered southwest China, and through this channel the barter trade between the two neighboring countries used to be carried on in the past. Even today, despite the new trunk road connection, this historic trail once traversed by the hordes of Kublai Khan to destroy the Pagan dynasty of Burma, exists as a valuable trade artery.

It has to be noted that both China and Britain were treaty bound to construct a travelworthy road, provided a satisfactory agreement was reached between them. But the British Government since the beginning of the current century began to exhibit a cool attitude toward China in respect of this question. The influx of Chinese emigrants into northern Burma and the political turmoil in Cathay made London nervous of the situation in the frontier district of the country.

At the same time British attention became riveted on stabilizing its control over Malaya and abortive overtures were made with the then Siam to build a Burma-Siam railway connection to oust the French influence from that country having its root in Indo-China. Because of these complications, the construction of a Burma-Yunnan highway was not favored by Britain until the establishment of Manchoukuo when such a project began to assume vital importance to both Chungking and London.

Receives New Inspiration

On the other hand, when an economic crisis occurred in 1907 followed by Republican movements in Turkey and Persia and the Chinese revolution in 1911, the political nationalism of Burma received a new inspiration from those upheavals. As a sequel to the World War of 1914-18, Burmese nationalists started following the footsteps of Indian nationalists, while a large number of naturalized Chinese began to compete with British commercial activities in the country.

The growing economic enterprises of the Chinese, impelled Britain to keep a strict watch over the Chinese infiltration through the caravan trail, and yet being in need of labor to work the mines in Upper Burma it indentured a sizeable portion of western Yunnanese. But it showed no inclination to build a direct land route, because it was not willing to permit additional Chinese settlements.

In 1934 when Manchoukuo started on its new career as a partner state of Japan, both Britain and London became convinced that the time was nearing to readjust their China policies. In the same year the Nanking Government of Chiang Kai-shek, envisioning the inevitability of a Sino-Japanese showdown, requested Britain to consider the advisability of constructing a Burma-Yunnan road and delimiting the border between the two areas. At that time the political agitation in Burma demanding the separation of the country from India had reached its climax, and as a consequence, Britain only consented to settle the problem of border demarcation, but evaded the issue of the road link.

Border Question

In 1935 both China and Britain placed the border question in the hands of the League of Nations, which appointed a neutral boundary commission under chairmanship of Colonel Iselin of Switzerland. However, as a result of the Sian incident in the following year a Nanking-Communist alliance was concluded to open hostilities against Japan at an opportune moment. This change of policy on the part of Chiang Kai-shek naturally induced him to look upon Burma as the most needed backdoor to China and he immediately started laying plans to complete Nanking's war-preparedness. Simultaneously he acquiesced in the British formula regarding the conduct of affairs in East Asia and by this move he secured the consent of the London Government to start the construction of the Burma-China road link. Toward the end of 1936 work was started in Yunnan-fu, materials being supplied by Britain and the United States.

Early in 1937 when the China Affair had not flared up the Nanking Government of Chiang Kai-shek had completed the road section between Kunming and Hsiakuan covering a distance of 281 miles. About the same time political situation in East Asia and in Europe underwent a drastic alteration. The consolidation of power by Germany and Italy propelled London to expand its de trop ambition in the Orient.

In April 1937 Burma was separated from India. The majority of Burmese political parties although expressed their satisfaction with the termination of administrative ties with India, they vehemently declared that the provisions of the new Constitution fell far short of their national aspiration.

Meanwhile the Iselin Boundary Commission which had been conducting investigations on the spot found it hard to maintain its impartial stand because of the divergence of views among the Chinese and British delegates. Consequently, it took more than two years to complete the work of the commission. By that time not only the Sino-Japanese hostilities had broken out, but the Japanese Forces had reached Nanking, compelling the Chiang Kai-shek Government to remove its capital to Hankow.

London-Chungking Treaty

In 1938 Colonel Iselin submitted its report to the League of Nations, supplying China and London each with a summarized copy of the same. On the basis of this report a London-Chungking treaty was signed in July, 1941, setting forth the nature of the border delimitation and the rights to be exercised by Britain regarding the traffic over the Burma Road and the about-to-be completed Kunlong-Kunming railway. The fact that this new pact has not yet been ratified is evidence enough that Chiang Kai-shek has been made to surrender striking economic privileges to the Anglo-Saxon regime.

Soon after the completion of the Kunming-Hsiakuan section, both the Chiang Kai-shek and British Governments speeded up the construction of the Burma Road. As a result, the rest of it from Hsiakuan to Lashio, a distance of 490 miles, was finished about the end of September, 1938 and the whole route was thrown open to vehicular traffic the following month, when the first arm ship "Stanhall" arrived in Rangoon with 6,000 tons of war materials from Odessa destined for Chungking. The chief of the Burma Defense Department in a communique stated that "from now on arms to China will pass through Rangoon regularly over the newly-opened highway." The cost of this road on the Chinese side was estimated at £4,000,000 and on the Burmese side at £100,000.

(To Be Concluded)

Gems of Truth

Honorable descent is, in all nations, greatly esteemed. It is to be expected that the children of men of worth will be like their progenitors; for nobility is the virtue of a family.—Aristotle

Of Things Japanese

By MOCK JOYA

Shrines have no idols, as they are not places for idol worship. But mostly they have mitamashiro or kami symbols.

At first, a sacred place, mostly in a forest, was marked with fences and shimenawa, or twisted straw ropes, and there offerings were made and festivals held. To keep utensils for offering food or articles necessary for festivals there was erected a storehouse which was called mimuro or yashiro. The latter name came to be used for indicating a shrine. Then shrine buildings gradually developed.

As the number of such utensils and articles to be preserved in the storehouse increased, the structure of a shrine building changed. That is to say a shrine building was made into three parts. The first part is "shaden" or the place where the kami that is enshrined there lives, and where mitamashiro or the kami symbol is kept. The second is "haiden" where music and dance are given for pleasing the kami. The third is "hoko" or the treasure storeroom to hold service utensils and articles for festivals. That is to say, at first there was no building, then one storehouse was erected, and finally a shrine building in three parts developed.

The keeper of the storehouse became the shrine priest. In early days, there was no priest, and shrines and festivals were looked after by the people in general.

As the enshrined kami is not visible, there usually is a kami symbol or mitamashiro. The mitamashiro in the Inner Grand Shrine of Ise is Yatano Kagami, sacred mirror of the Imperial Treasure. That at the Atsuta Shrine is Kusanagi-no Tsurugi, sacred sword of the Imperial Treasure. In case of shrines dedicated to great heroes, and public men, articles personally used by them or something that is closely connected with their life are kept as mitamashiro.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Modern Chemistry

ANILIN by Karl Aloys Schenzinger. Publishers Zeitgeschichte - Verlag Berlin. 359 pages. 5.80 RM.

German historians speak of the time between 1830 and 1850 as of a lull filling up the gap existing between two epochs, the first of which means the end of the period of classical poets and romanticists, while the other initiates the era of great inventors and engineers. It was just at that time that Robert Bunsen invented the carbon-zinc electric cell which is known by his name, and further became famous by his fruitful investigations on organo-metallic compounds. Another worthy representative of that period was Werner Siemens whose inventions and discoveries were related to telegraphic apparatus. But there cannot be the slightest doubt that the success and the importance reached by the above mentioned electricians was greatly surpassed by the unique development of modern German chemistry.

It is not widely known to the general public that present day chemistry has been advanced chiefly through research work connected with widespread investigations pertaining to coal. A poor and unhappy German scholar, Friedlieb Ferdinand Runge, engaged by the Prussian Overseas Trading Company, but rather insufficiently paid, was the founder of a small chemical laboratory near Berlin, where for many years he carried on countless experiments. He first produced paraffin from tar, and then discovered the so-called cyano', thus paving the way for the production of artificial colors. But his achievements remained unknown, and other scientists showed more or less enmity toward him or at least disregard him.

Great Impetus

More blessed by destiny was his contemporary Justus Liebig, a professor of chemistry, who persuaded the Darmstadt Government to provide a chemical laboratory in which students might obtain a proper practical training. Giessen therefore became the most famous chemical school of the day and gave great impetus to the general progress of chemistry.

During the following years, Liebig's work was devoted more particularly to the chemistry of the processes of life, both animal and vegetable, which laid the foundations for the agricultural chemistry represented today by the gigantic factories of Leuna and Ludwigshafen. One of his eminent pupils August Wilhelm Hoffmann, accepted in 1845 the invitation, made at the suggestion of the Prince Consort, to become the first director of the new Royal College of Chemistry in London. His first research, carried out in Liebig's laboratory in Giessen, where he followed the results obtained by the entirely forgotten Runge, was on coal-tar.

This investigation of organic bases established once for all the nature of aniline, the great commercial value of which cannot be disputed. But general interest was highly increased when Robert Koch prepared the inseparable collaboration of chemistry and medicine in a struggle against disease.

Epic of Research

This is a survey of the German chemistry of the past century. Since for many years the organic bases Runge once isolated as a substance which produced that beautiful blue color, so-called aniline, were the object of most investigations, a great German writer, Karl Aloys Schenzinger, has chosen this name for the title of one of his books. If it can be taken for granted that the mere description of this scientific period is difficult for unlearned persons to understand, how much more difficult and less suitable is a subject dealing with chemical and medical research for a work of fiction! But the author shows that one can be at the same time an experienced scholar and a gifted novelist.

The wonderful book, full of life and adventure, leads the reader to the laboratories of the above mentioned scholars, while large parts are devoted to the narrative of the troubled life of the workers on Indian plantations. The rise of the famous I. G. Farbenindustrie means the culmination of the whole scientific development, as far as Germany is concerned.

Schenzinger is always sober and brief and often strikingly rich in characterization. The difficult subject matter does not prevent the book from being a complete novel which can be read by those unfamiliar with the problems of chemistry. Scarcely any other document exists in the present European literature which has attained success. When young men, impressed by the reading of this masterpiece, can become more interested in chemistry than in other professions, both author and publisher will probably feel the deepest satisfaction.

Publications Received

A book containing a detailed statement of all bonds and debentures in Japan, Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto in statistics, first volume (in Japanese), covering the period up to December 31, 1940. Publishers, the Investigation Section of the Industrial Bank of Japan.

Chosen; a monthly magazine, December issue, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Government-General of Chosen. The leading articles: the Scientific Tale of Suifen Dam, the Construction of Suifen Dam, the Development of Electric Culture in Chosen, and the Greater East Asia War and Chosen Behind the Guns.

Kagaku Kogyo (Chemical Industry), Vol. 22, No. 1, January, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kagaku Kogyo Kyokai, Tokyo. The feature articles: the Chemical Industry in Wartime, and the Development of Oil Industry.

Dobutsu Aigo; a monthly bulletin, No. 34 dated January 15, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Tokyo.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

SHUKKE TO SONO DESHI

(Priest and His Disciples

By MOMOZO KURATA

Part 1

[Act I] The scene is the home of Saemon Hino, an unemployed samurai in strained circumstances. It is a snowy night. Saemon's wife, O-kane, grieves over her husband's growing roughness and violence of temper. But Saemon explains that by having been virtuous-minded he has been made a fool of up to now; that a virtuous mind betrays a weak character; that in order, therefore, to conquer that weakness, so that he might develop a strong mind which would bear up under violence, he intends to have recourse to cruelty and brutality. Here Shinran, 61 years of age, arrives with two of his disciples, and because of the hardships occasioned by the snowfall he asks shelter for the night. Saemon says that Buddhists are hypocrites and that he detests them. "I am a wicked man, but I know that I am wicked," he says, and sends them away. Shinran and his disciples, unable to find any other shelter, go to sleep on a rock in the snow.

Saemon has a bad dream that night. He awakes and regrets having treated Shinran brutally. He goes out to the rock in the snow where Shinran and his disciples are sleeping, and invites them back into the house. They sit around the fire and converse. Saemon has a heart capable of aspiring after virtue, but he claims it is impossible for him to live without committing evil. What is more, he cannot believe that this constitutes wickedness. Shinran says, "If a man embraces the desire to be virtuous and can endure looking honestly into his heart, it is only natural that he should suffer like you."

Man's Karma

He further instructs him thus: It is impossible for a human being to be perfect. One cannot exist without impairing the lives of others. That is man's karma. I am a bad man myself. But bad though I be, I can be saved through the Lord Buddha's love and forgiveness. And that, you may be sure, is the love of Lord Buddha. Follow the true wishes of your heart and reflect upon the profoundness of karma. Believe in the Lord Buddha who forgives his children of grave sins. And love your neighbors with that spirit.

[Act II] Fifteen years later, on an autumn afternoon at Shinran's temple. He is now 76 years old. It is the 23rd anniversary of the death of Honen, Shinran's teacher. Shinran had returned to the capital and founded the Shinshu Sect; and a splendid temple-building now stands in the west court. Saemon's son, Matsuwaka, a young man of 25, has become a priest with the name of Yuiyen, and is in the service of Shinran.

At this time Yuiyen is struck by the solitude of human life and is unable to enter into the holiness of religious exaltation. Shinran, hearing of this, counsels him: "When you are solitary, it is well to feel solitary. Only, do not deceive yourself. Be loyal to the wishes of your own heart." He tells him that the worst of all evils is that of becoming a hypocrite; that the man who achieves petty virtues, yet does not awaken to his own evils, is farther removed from the love of the Lord Buddha than one who is pressed by a hundred karmas resulting from his own misdeeds, but realizes his own sin.

Buddhist Paradise

A man from a distant province who practices similar religious austerities comes to see Shinran, and asks him how one may enter Sukhavati, the Buddhist paradise. Just pray to Amitabha, replies Shinran. Another asks him whether there is any proof that by praying to Amitabha one can be reborn in Sukhavati. Shinran answers that to one who believes there is no proof; that if one were to demand proofs one would be lacking in faith. Learning is indeed a hindrance to one's entrance into paradise, not an aid. Cling to the Lord Buddha with the meekness of a child, he teaches.

[Act III] A room in a tea-house at Sanjo Kiya-machi, Kyoto, overlooking the Kamo River. Shinran's son, Zenran, is making merry with Asaka, a tea-house entertainer of whom he is fond, and three or four other women. For a long while after his birth Zenran had shouldered the misfortune of being stigmatized as an illegitimate child. He had fallen in love with his cousin's wife, violated the moral code, been ostracized by society, and disowned by his father.

He had come to Kyoto to see his father and had been repulsed. He is now wallowing in the slough of despair by consoling himself with wine and women. From his point of view, human life is full of disharmonies, the world is a vale of sorrows, and it is impossible to put one's faith in the Lord Buddha. He has asked Yuiyen, the purest in heart of his father's disciples, to come to him, and tells him of his sorrows. He has never ceased to love his father and desires to see him. But the father is basking in the blessings of all the heavens and is respected by the people as a sage.

Father and Son

The son, on the other hand, is drowning in the slough of wine and flesh and is being looked down upon by the people as a libertine. Father and son are being separated by the shackles of convention of this mundane world, yet they are mutually attached to each other. Shinran refuses to see his son for fear of disturbing the peace of his environment. He tells Yuiyen—who has reported to him the ordeal his son is going through and appealed to him to let the latter see him—that he has not the power to heal the soul of Zenran. Nevertheless, since his son has duly received the Buddhist sacrament, Shinran does not think he lies outside the pale of the Lord Buddha's keep-

(Continued on Page 4)